

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

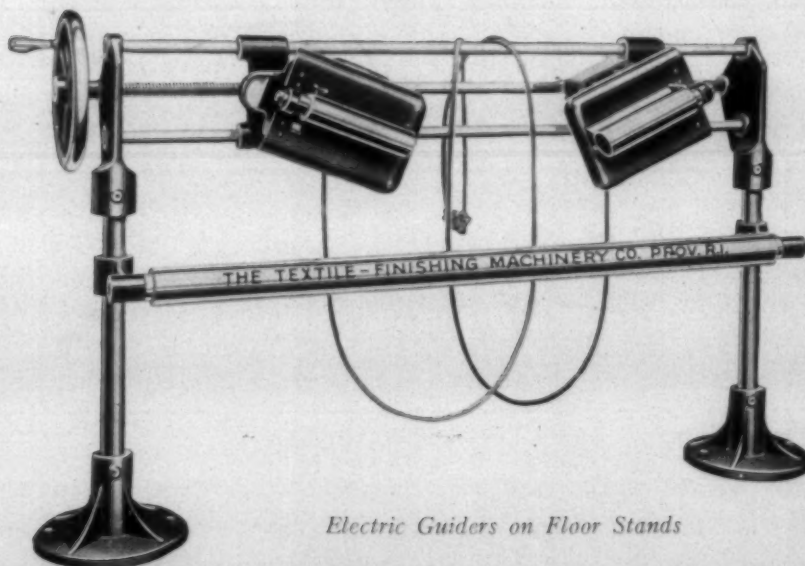
VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 23, 1931

No. 21

ELECTRIC GUIDERS

are incomparable
in
ECONOMY—OPERATION—SERVICE



Electric Guiders on Floor Stands

THE performance of these ultra-modern cloth guiders is incomparable in Economy, Operation and Service. . . . In actual tests they prove their superiority by perfect performance with machines where other guiders have failed. . . . Each guider is an individual unit of unique simplicity in construction, yet sensitive to the slightest movement even of the most delicate fabrics, at fast or slow speeds. Operating directly from any convenient light socket the **maintenance cost is less than 10 cents daily.**

You can have a complete Electric Guider Unit sent to your plant on trial and prove to yourself beyond any question of doubt our claims that it is the most efficient and economical installation in which you can invest.

THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

SIMS AND HARRIS AVES., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office
50 Church St.

Manufacturers of Machinery for

Southern Agent
H. G. MAYER, Charlotte, N. C.

Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Textile Fabrics and Warp Yarns

(No. 5 of a series of advertisements tracing the development and uses of modern chemicals.)

HIGH SPOTS IN CHEMICAL HISTORY

SODA ASH

WHILE Paris thrilled at Napoleon's victories in Austria, Nicolas Leblanc ended a life of frustrated hopes by committing suicide. In the early days of the French Revolution he had seen his soda works confiscated by an angry mob... his dream of a lifetime shattered. In building the first commercial plant for manufacturing soda ash (1791), Leblanc gave his country... and the world... a process which was a forerunner of present-day methods of manufacturing one of man's most useful commodities... soda ash.

The beginning of the modern ammonia-soda process, now the universal method of producing soda ash and the only method ever used in the American alkali industry, dates from 1838. No successful manufacture by this process is recorded, however, until after 1860, and it was not until 1895 that the production of soda ash by the ammonia-soda process exceeded that by the old Leblanc process.

In the United States, the glass industry takes annually about 590,000 tons of soda ash. Then, there's the chemical industry using 290,000 tons... the soap industry taking 200,000 tons... to say nothing of the textile, rayon, pulp and paper, petroleum, steel, iron and food industries... as well as the manufacturers of dyestuffs, leather and photographic materials. In fact, so widespread is the use of this important basic chemical that soda ash consumption is considered one of the reliable barometers of industrial activity.

Mathieson soda ash has long been accepted by chemical consuming industries as the standard of high, uniform quality. Up-to-date shipping facilities and nearby warehouse stocks enable Mathieson to serve manufacturers in all of the most important industrial centers.

A mob of French revolutionists at St. Denis, France, ransacked the first plant erected for manufacturing soda ash by the Leblanc process.



Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations



MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Soda Ash... Caustic Soda... Bicarbonate of Soda... HTH (Hypochlorite)... Liquid Chlorine... Bleaching Powder... Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua... PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)... Solid Carbon Dioxide

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Saltville, Va.

Warehouse stocks at all Distributing Centers

33% RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT

HIGH returns on investments in new C & K "Cotton Kings" are not uncommon. In a northern mill weaving Marquisette Clip Spots, where "Cotton Kings" in operation one year were compared with Crompton Non-Automatic Dobby Looms in operation 15 years, the following results were obtained:

	OLD LOOM	NEW LOOM
Looms per weaver	4	12
Looms per fixer	48	48
Speed	140	145
Per cent production	65	78
Yards per loom per 48 hour week	269	334
Yards per weaver's set per 48 hour week	1076	4008

22% more cloth per loom
272% more cloth per weaver's set
34% saving in weaving cost, including all labor and overhead charges
33% return on investment

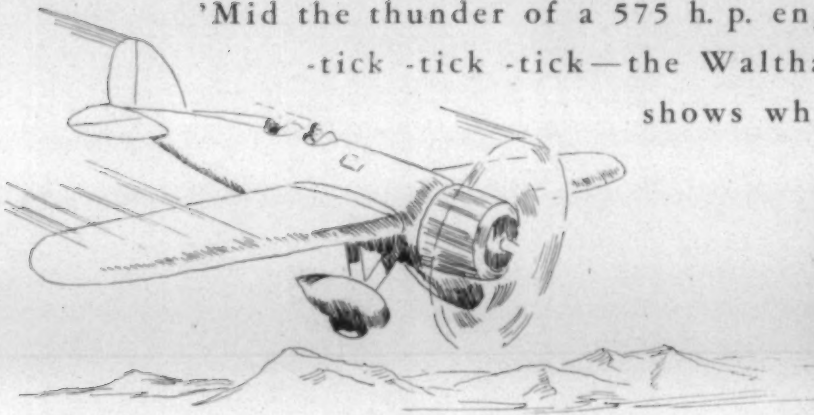
Representatives of the C & K Precision Family of Looms in the Judson Mills, Greenville, South Carolina.



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS
Allentown Paterson Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S.B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

'Mid the thunder of a 575 h. p. engine
-tick -tick -tick—the Waltham Airplane Clock
shows why



*Loom vibration does not
disturb the accuracy of...*

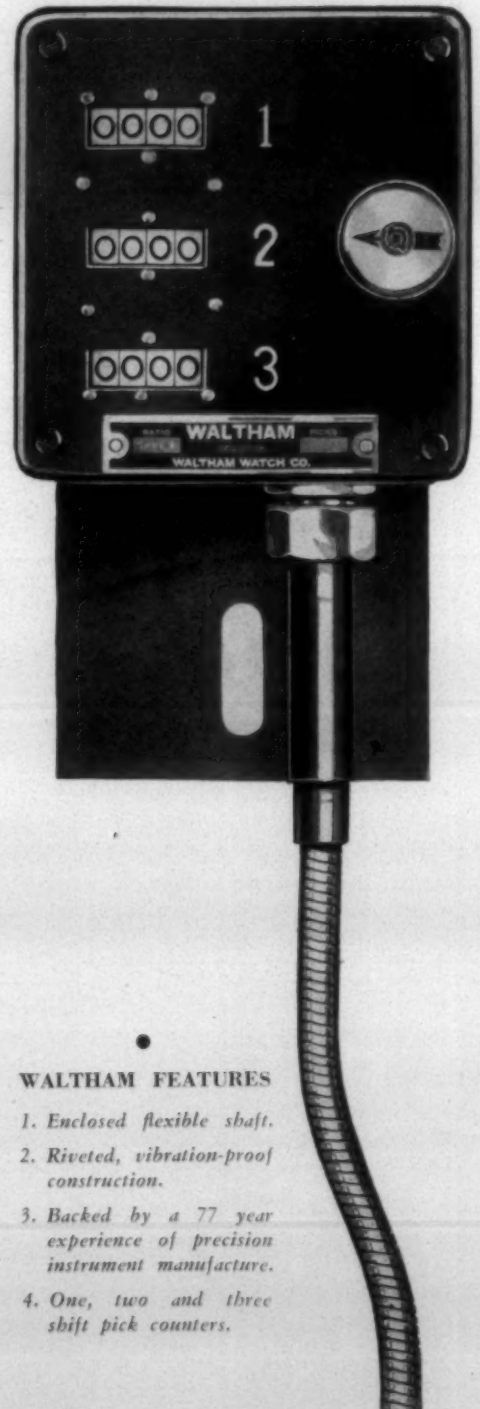
WALTHAM PICK COUNTERS

Terrific vibration of the airplane's engine. The Waltham clock on instrument board ticks on, quietly, accurately. On your looms, too, vibration is heavy. And Waltham Pick Counters toll off the number of picks just as accurately as the Waltham clock counts time.

There's no watch movement in a Waltham Pick Counter. But there is a long experience of making precision instruments that hold their accuracy under vibration. Watch manufacturers for 77 years. Speedometers and automobile clocks for 16 years. That's why Waltham knows how to build pick counters to which loom vibration is merely part of the day's work.

Practically all parts are joined by rivets that can't be jogged loose. The enclosed, flexible shaft is a Waltham improvement. You can bend it into any shape, around corners and under or over moving parts of the loom, so that Waltham Pick Counters can be put on any type of loom with the counter itself in a convenient spot.

Pick Counters give you the only sound basis for paying operatives. They assure you the correct number of picks in the cloth. They give you a close check on production. They help you figure the cost of new fabric constructions. In short, they are a valuable source of facts essential to profitable mill management. You can see first-hand what Waltham Pick Counters will do in your mill—trial installations entirely free and without obligating you, are yours for the asking. Write.



WALTHAM FEATURES

1. Enclosed flexible shaft.
2. Riveted, vibration-proof construction.
3. Backed by a 77 year experience of precision instrument manufacture.
4. One, two and three shift pick counters.

WALTHAM PICK COUNTERS

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY WALTHAM, MASS.

Southern Representative: Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Northern Representative: E. R. Wirt, Waltham, Mass.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 23, 1931

No. 21

Warns Against Too Much Diversification

A WARNING against the current tendency toward increased diversification by individual mills is sounded by the Cotton-Textile Institute in a statement issued by George A. Sloan, president. The statement says:

"While not wishing to discourage mills from attempting to diversify their products when plans of this kind are the result of exhaustive study and research, we wish to speak a word of caution against ill-considered diversification arising out of the present contracted market for cotton goods. Some mills which formerly made one or two varieties of cloth or yarn are now undertaking to manufacture a great many varieties, frequently of a kind entirely foreign to the particular mill's previous experience.

"When mills pursue this policy in an unsound manner, the effect is to increase the tendency toward demoralization in the industry as a whole and this is likely to be felt by the particular mill in a very short time although it may momentarily feel that it has gained an advantage by this additional diversification.

"The adverse effect is felt in both manufacturing and merchandising.

"As to manufacturing, such diversification seriously increases cost far above a competing mill thoroughly balanced and operating continually on the fabrics for which such mill was designed and built. Successful competition today requires maximum efficiency in both machine and labor which is not possible when machine specifications are not exact requirements and when labor is shifting. Constant operation in the same channels permit efficiency studies and improvements from day to day which are in no way possible in shifting operations. This fact is quickly confirmed by sound cost accounting.

"When such shifting is attempted unusual expenditures are necessary in loom equipment and changes are usually made in yarn making that forces adaptation of equipment beyond its most efficient operating range. These departures involve items of cost difficult to foresee and quickly place the mill in an adverse competitive position. Before such departures are made by a single purpose mill or before any mill decides to depart from its range of cloth constructions, it should look carefully into its plant management and consider the cost of the additional skill necessary or else include an important item to cover the cost of experimentation while plant executives are learning what is common knowledge in competing plants. Then look to cost accounting to be sure that fabric cost is fully and correctly developed. When the effect of forced adaptations of equipment, low machine efficiency account of unbalanced processes and many other factors that can be present are fully developed, a cost might

result that much more than fully offsets the apparent increase in manufacturing margins.

"Correction here may involve replacing unfit machinery that may not be obsolete for many years if continued on present lines. Furthermore, heavy expenditures for special supplies may be made to meet a temporary market condition necessitating amortization of such cost over a short period.

"As to merchandising also, the effects are bad. The diversified mill finds it is competing with mills that have concentrated their production in a long familiar field and are thus very likely to achieve minimum costs. Their experience may be yielding them a fair profit, which is apt to be destroyed by the added production of a newcomer. At the same time the newcomer himself may be on a losing basis. Moreover, the more a mill diversifies, the more it gets away from this settled method of distribution with which it is familiar, the less intelligent and effective become its methods of distribution due to entrance into new fields. The competition, therefore, becomes more indiscriminate.

"With diversification thus tending to increase the cost and also to diminish the price even further below cost, the general result of this rush to increased diversification is injurious to the industry. Quite frequently a mill will find, after it has devoted effort and expense to diversification and after it has found this to result in less output, and less satisfactory output, that it is worse off than before it took this step and that the market is distinctly poorer than it was before. Thus diversification becomes a highly speculative activity in which the mill is more likely to lose than to win. Less effort and less risk will be encountered if the mill confines its production to its accustomed field and scope and pursues the safer course of promoting prosperity by making every effort to expand the demand for its natural product through intensive individual and group advertising.

"If for any reason, however, a policy of diversification is to be considered the mill should not fail to ascertain by sound and dependable methods the expected cost of each of the proposed fabrics or yarns before embarking on so hazardous an enterprise.

"It is realized that there are doubtless occasions—such as, for instance, the general disappearance of demand for certain goods—which may amply justify a shift or scattering of production. Nevertheless, reports reaching us from many quarters seem to indicate that there is more tendency toward diversification than can be warranted by exceptional circumstances. The impression persists that, in some cases at least, this policy is adopted without appropriate and exhaustive study of the costs involved or of the probable consequence to the mill, to the industry, and to market conditions in general.

Productive Lighting in Industry *

BY R. B. BROWN, JR.

Illuminating Engineer, Edison Electric Illuminating Co.

AS a lighting specialist, I can say with all sincerity that there is no time like the present to talk industrial lighting. With equal sincerity, I could have said the same thing ten years ago and, if given an opportunity, I shall doubtless repeat it ten years hence. Evolution is a slow process, consequently it took just as much light to see properly ten years ago as it does now. I doubt that in the course of our lifetime we can notice any appreciable biological change.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the advent of lighting by artificial means is both the cause of and the remedy for certain bad conditions which now exist in industrial plants. I sometimes feel that in certain factories it could be shown to be more economical if those factories actually closed down when natural daylight fell below a certain productive intensity. The increased cost of production, increased spoilage and accident rate due to inadequate and faulty artificial light reaches an appreciable figure in any plant. If the truth were known, this figure might offset the value of struggling along when daylight fails.

DEPEND MORE AND MORE ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING

But there is no immediate prospect of industry closing its doors when natural lighting fails. The fact is that we have come to depend more and more upon artificial illumination just as we have upon artificial conditioning of air, heating, ventilating, purification of water, and a hundred other improvements over so-called natural conditions. Investigations reveal that although nature's facilities appear to be abundant and of low cost, nevertheless, at times and in certain places, they are unreliable and wholly inadequate.

Take lighting, for example. The average person considers that daylight is both abundant and free. To the person who lives and works in the open air, this is true. But immediately that person steps inside of a dwelling or work shop, the situation is entirely changed. Except in single-stored buildings generously supplied with skylights of proper design, natural daylight is not abundant. Under no circumstances is it available indoors except at an appreciable cost. Furthermore, owing to seasonal variations and changing weather, there is considerable variation in both the quality and quantity of natural daylight. All of this leads to the windowless buildings of which we hear so much discussion of late.

MUST SUPPLEMENT NATURAL LIGHTING

Lest I be misunderstood, may I say that the lighting specialist today does not stand opposed to natural lighting. It may interest you to know that for years a committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society has made exhaustive studies of natural lighting. Its findings have been of great value, and have led to improvements in the design of windows and skylights. This is significant when you know that by far the majority of the membership and support of the Society comes from the artificial lighting interests, i. e., the manufacturers of lamps, reflectors, and the electric light and power companies.

Nevertheless, for the same reason that we need good daylighting and are willing to pay for it, we likewise need equally good artificial lighting when daylight fades. Theoretically, the artificial conditions should be at least equal

to the natural conditions. Practically, we cannot only duplicate natural conditions, but in certain particulars, we can improve upon them.

PRESENT-DAY PRACTICE

There is really no excuse for inadequate and faulty lighting in industry today. In the past fifteen years great strides have been made in the science and art of illumination. Comparatively few problems in industrial lighting present any difficulty whatsoever, and in most cases we have a number of good reflectors or systems from which to choose. The technical phases of lighting were developed to such a point that even ten years ago it was possible to obtain what we still refer to as a modern lighting system.

Of course, popular acceptance of any new idea always lags. A relatively small number of people are quick to see its advantages and have sufficient courage to act. The movement gradually gains support until the majority follow. On the tail-end there are the usual number of stragglers who lack courage, foresight, or who are dyed-in-the-wool skeptics. Some people apparently never will learn, but they are later replaced by a younger generation that has grown up with and become a part of the new scheme of things.

Modern lighting is ten years old! It is now at the stage where the majority of factory managers begin to accept the idea. The best proof of this is indicated by the lighting that is being installed in new plants. For the most part, these installations are up-to-date, and some of them are well in advance of the average good lighting system. Although this advanced practice is not confined to any particular territory, it is of interest to New Englanders that the new textile mills throughout the South are among the best-lighted mills in the country. Certainly if these mills with all their obvious advantages of location and cheap labor cannot afford to use any but the most modern lighting systems, how can the older plants, already at a disadvantage, expect to do otherwise?

NATURAL RELUCTANCE TO CHANGE FROM OLD TO NEW

Although more modern lighting appears to be the rule in new factories, in the older plants the story is quite different. There is a natural reluctance to change from the old to the new. In many cases the factory has operated at a profit for years in spite of its antiquated lighting. It takes convincing arguments, coupled with the pressure of competition to sell the better lighting idea.

This appears to be the situation through New England. Less than two years ago the New England council caused an investigation to be made of industrial conditions in this territory. The report of this survey stated among other things that the lighting of New England factories was "distressingly bad." Bear in mind this survey was made by experts who were thoroughly versed in modern lighting. It is a fact that you can go into any number of New England factories and find lighting methods which are no improvement over those in use fifty years ago. I refer particularly to the ancient system of drop cords with a light over each machine. This is a relic of the earliest practice when lamps were so low in candle power that they had to be placed close to the work.

*Address at recent meeting of Association of Industrial Engineers in Boston.

It would be well for us to consider what benefits may be expected by replacing these antiquated systems with new, up-to-date methods. Fortunately, numerous tests have been made in various plants which prove beyond a doubt that good lighting is a good investment, and not just an added expense. One investigator uses the phrase "good lighting costs less than nothing!" His statement is virtually correct, for in every test that has been made, the value of the improved lighting, in terms of lower production costs, would pay the cost of the improved lighting many times over. Good lighting, like good advertising, pays for itself.

Good lighting benefits both the employer and the employee. The employer benefits through lower production costs brought about by increased production per worker and decreased spoilage, and waste. The employee benefits directly by reduced eye strain, less fatigue, more healthy environment, etc. He benefits indirectly through increased productivity, except when he is on piece work. Then, of course, he benefits directly through increased earning power.

Thus it is that even if the employer is extremely selfish and chooses to disregard the welfare of his employees, the benefits of good lighting are sufficient to be attractive. On the other hand, if he is solicitous of his employees' welfare—and every good business man worthy of his calling must be—the arguments in favor of better lighting should be sufficiently convincing to make him act as a humanitarian measure.

TESTS SHOW ADVANTAGES OF IMPROVED LIGHTING

The results of innumerable tests show the following conservative figures attributed to improved lighting: 1—12 to 25 per cent increase in production. 2—25 per cent reduction in spoilage. 3—15 per cent decrease in industrial accidents.

Actually there is a wide variation between individual cases. Where manual effort requiring accurate seeing is high, the effect of improved lighting is likewise high. The degree of change between the old and the new is also a factor. The initial foot-candle intensity is a factor, for, as can readily be shown on a speed of vision chart, the degree of improvement is more noticeable in the lower levels of illumination. It has been found, for example, that equal degrees of improvement are obtained by increases from 5 to 10-foot candles, from 10 to 20-foot candles, and from 20 to 50-foot candles.

Furthermore, the worker's eyesight is a factor. More than 50 per cent of all industrial workers have defective vision, although they are not necessarily aware of the fact. Fortunately for them, as well as for their employer, good lighting has been found to benefit those with defective vision more than those with normal eyesight.

FEWER INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Let us now consider the subject of industrial accidents. I think that you will agree that in this enlightened day and age any employer is morally, if not legally obligated to provide safe, sanitary and altogether healthful working conditions in his plant. Whenever I chance to visit a plant which has extremely bad lighting, hazardous, unguarded machinery, or any one of a hundred odd faults which are apparent, I begin to wonder what manner of man is responsible for all this. I ask myself, can it be that this man is ignorant of these conditions or their proper remedy, or is he just another fiend in human form who doesn't care two hoots about his fellow-man!

More industrial accidents are caused directly and indirectly by bad lighting than most people realize. The fact is that those persons who are most concerned—the employee who gets hurt—his foreman and the manager of the plant—all too frequently neglect the real cause of

an accident when a man trips over an unseen obstruction or puts his hand in the gears or moving parts when temporarily blinded by a glaring lamp.

LIGHT AND VISION

At this point it would be well to consider the fundamental reason for the effect of light on production, spoilage, accidents, etc. Obviously we are concerned with the ability to see quickly and accurately. Bear in mind I am not referring to abnormal conditions, but rather to normal performance with daytime speed and accuracy as a criterion.

The ability to see properly depends upon two factors; namely, 1, good vision, and 2, good lighting. Absence of either one means that seeing is absolutely impossible. A defect in either one means a reduction in the ability to see, although this may not be immediately apparent, owing to the fact that our eyes have become accustomed to frequent abuse. Through habit, we pass off fatigue, headaches and other minor ailments as a matter of course—unaware that they may be caused by faulty lighting. We even treat eye strain with more or less indifference until we find the condition has become serious and we are forced to do something about it.

There is another important fact which lighting engineers have believed to be true, but which only recently has been the subject of laboratory investigation. The effect of increased illumination upon production or the rate of working, has long been known. Tests indicate a steady increase in the amount of work done up to twenty foot candles. The curve then flattens out and further increases in illumination affect production only to a slight extent.

This apparent limit to which illumination might rise with corresponding benefit derived therefrom is no longer of great concern to the lighting engineer. We now know for a fact that the only limit to which we might go in artificial lighting is that intensity of natural daylight itself. For beyond the point where there is a noticeable effect upon production, increases in illumination are of benefit to the eye by reducing eye strain. I would remind you that daylight intensities are very high—in bright summer sunshine the intensity is 10,000 foot candles—in the shade of a building, 500 foot candles. We have a long way to go before we even approach the conditions under which the eye functions best.

SOLVING THE LIGHTING PROBLEM

The subject of how to solve industrial lighting problems would require a whole discussion in itself. On this occasion I will, therefore, touch only upon the high spots and particularly the latest developments which suffice to show the trend of the times.

About ten years ago, there was great impetus given to the standardization of factory lighting. An enameled steel reflector was developed, according to certain required specifications, and its method of use prescribed for all types of factories. This unit was known as the R. L. M. dome and it does a satisfactory job, even today, in a great variety of conditions. Subsequently, however, there have been developed many other reflectors which are better suited for some purposes than the R. L. M.

PRISMATIC GLASS AND GLASSTEEL REFLECTORS

We have, for example, a wide variety of prismatic glass reflectors, which, owing to their distribution curves, are well adapted to certain problems. One of the first developments which has now become an accepted method of lighting, is the use of concentrating reflectors for high bays—particularly in crane-ways. The metal reflector manufacturers have brought out special shapes with polished or mirrored surfaces for this class of work. Chromium plating is now frequently used, and although its

initial efficiency may not be as high as some other surfaces, it has the advantage of permanence even under high temperatures.

About five years ago a new unit was designed to replace the standard R. L. M. under certain conditions. This unit—the Glassteel diffuser is superior to the R. L. M. principally because it has a lower brightness and larger area. It is especially adapted to high intensity lighting, using large lamps, and where a high degree of diffusion is required. It is rapidly replacing the R. L. M. in all types of factories.

THE MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP

The mercury-vapor lamp is steadily increasing in popularity in all types of factories. It has the advantage of low brilliance and because of its length (50 inches) produces a high degree of diffusion. Its light is restricted as to color quality, but its maximum output happens to fall in precisely that part of the spectrum under which the eye functions best. Being practically monochromatic, that is, having its greatest output in one narrow wave band, the images focused on the retina of the eye are sharp and result in increased ability to distinguish fine detail. It is this characteristic which makes it particularly adapted to work on polished surfaces such as automobile bodies or wherever fine lines or objects must be seen quickly or accurately. Owing to the size of the unit (400 and 600 watt) and the way it is usually installed, it also develops a comparatively high foot candle intensity on the work.

Recently a brand new family of reflectors for general lighting purposes have been developed. The first type consists of chromium plated cup which is attached to the bottom of a bare incandescent lamp. When used in connection with the ordinary open type of industrial reflector, a new type of lighting, sometimes referred to as "localized or controlled indirect lighting" is produced. The second type is the aluminum reflector in which the reflector surface is oxidized by a special treatment to increase its reflection factor and to make the surface more permanent. One manufacturer uses the chromium cup in conjunction with an aluminum reflector. This has excellent possibilities in connection with ultra-violet lighting.

In addition to those units I have mentioned, there are many others designed for special classes of work. The whole tendency now seems to be towards refinement—specific methods of lighting for specific purposes. Instead of using one or two reflectors for all purposes, we have a whole collection of reflectors from which we can choose particular types which do a more efficient job. Under moderate intensities of light—up to twenty foot candles, it is economical to light an entire factory to a uniform level of illumination. Beyond this point, cost becomes an important factor and we must choose between considerable increased wattage or special equipment designed to give higher intensity upon the actual working area.

This does not mean a return to the old-fashioned localized lighting system, but it does mean that for the present, at least, it is more economical to produce high intensity of light—50 to 100 foot candles over a confined working area by supplementary lighting units or general lighting units which have the additional characteristic of high candle power in certain directions. It is still necessary that the general average illumination outside of the confined working area be at least 10 per cent of the working light. For example, if the intensity on the work is 100 foot candles, the surrounding areas must be lighted to 10 foot candles if the eye is to function at normal efficiency.

INVISIBLE RAYS OF ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT

The very latest word in industrial lighting, however, has to do with invisible light. As such it cannot increase our ability to see nor have any direct effects upon production, spoilage or accidents. The indirect results, however, cannot help but be beneficial, owing to increased health of the worker.

Natural sunlight has for ages been employed to cure illness and maintain health. We now know that these effects are due to the invisible rays of ultra-violet light from 2,900 to 3,200 angstrom units in wave length. Incandescent lamps and mercury or carbon arcs all emit some radiation in this region. Until recently they could not be employed in a practical way; owing to the fact that the glass in which they were enclosed was opaque to ultra-violet light. With the development of clear fused quartz and later of special glasses, this problem was solved.

The first units on the market were the so-called "sun-lamps" for home use. These employed carbon arcs, quartz mercury arcs, and the S-1 lamp. It was perfectly natural that since these sources of ultra-violet light were also excellent sources of visible light to employ them for "dual-purpose" lighting. Consequently we now have general lighting units available, using the S-1 lamp alone or in combination with ordinary incandescent lamps. Similarly, we have the mercury-vapor lamps in a special glass tube alone or in combination with ordinary incandescent lamps.

SPECIAL DESIGN FOR WINDOWLESS BUILDING

The last named unit was especially designed for the Simonds Saw Company windowless building in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In view of the widespread publicity which has been given to this project, I should like to dispel at once the notion that the problem of lighting this factory presented any difficulty in the minds of most lighting men. There is nothing new or unusual about a windowless building. Even in buildings which do have windows, there are many areas which require artificial lighting twenty-four hours each day. It is a simple matter, therefore, to provide illumination by artificial means which is equivalent to natural lighting from windows.

Almost any good artificial lighting system has characteristics such as uniform distribution, constant intensity throughout the day, and always from the same direction, which are superior to natural lighting. When you add to this the combined advantages of low cost of building construction, low cost of heating, ease of control and, lastly, the benefits of ultra-violet light, you arrive at a proposition which should interest any factory owner.

PAINTING MACHINERY, WALLS IN LIGHT COLORS

The feature of painting machinery, walls and ceilings in various light colors has always been advocated by lighting specialists because of its very definite influence on illumination. Dark walls and ceilings absorb from 50 to 80 per cent of the light which falls on them and which otherwise would be reflected into useful areas. Aside from any psychological effect, the use of color on machinery reduces excessive brightness, contrasts, and in general aids vision.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO COMMON CILDS

The most interesting feature, and to my mind the one which shows great possibilities, is the use of ultra-violet light. Tests have already been made, both in the laboratory and in the factory, which indicate that under this light there is a definite decrease in the susceptibility to common colds and associated ailments. Such ailments are the most important ones to eliminate in any factory, for they affect all workers alike—cause much loss of time and in many cases lead to more serious illnesses.

Explain Mills' Position on Cotton Covered Bales

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has issued a statement explaining its position on the movement and the proper interpretation of member mill announcements that extra weight would be allowed on staple shipped in cotton bagging. The announcement is:

"Since the original announcement by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association indicating that many of 'the mills would pay for 7 pounds additional cotton bagging at whatever price per pound cotton is bought if put up with 100 per cent cotton wrapping instead of jute wrapping' much publicity has been given to the statement and many inquiries have come to the office signifying that some misinterpretations have arisen.

"It was realized at the time the statement was made that the best way to handle this situation from the producer's viewpoint would be for cotton to be sold on a net weight basis, but since it is too late to inaugurate plans that would bring about the handling of cotton on a net weight basis, and since the new uses committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was importuned by many farmers and ginner throughout the country to make some recommendation whereby cotton bagging could be used on the new crop, the above statement was made after having been submitted to many interested parties.

"The statement indorsed by the mills means exactly what it says, that cotton must be wrapped in 100 per cent cotton bagging. This precludes any mixture or any equivalents or any other wrappings not 100 per cent cotton.

"This type bagging is lightweight, weighing approximately twelve ounces per linear yard, having about eight ends and eight picks per inch, and being woven 42 to 45 inches wide. The threads are comparatively hard twisted. It is cut in lengths of three yards each, and packed in

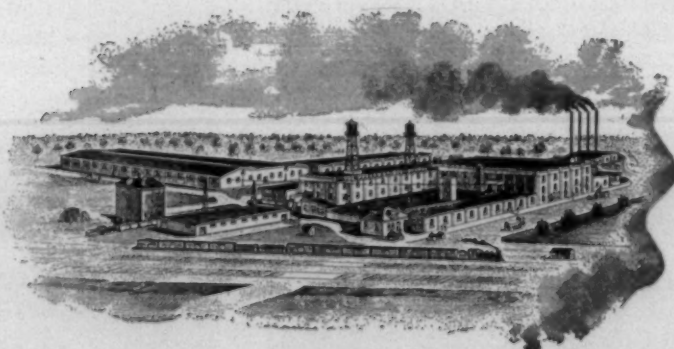
bundles of 20 pices, enough for ten bales. This makes it very easy and convenient for the ginner to handle, the weight of the bundles being about 45 pounds.

"Since mills cannot lose by this agreement and since the manufacturers are equally interested with the producers in consuming as much cotton as possible the mills have agreed to this provision of paying for 7 pounds additional cotton at whatever price per pound cotton is bought if put up in 100 per cent cotton wrapping.

"The fairness and popularity of the idea is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of mills throughout the South have indorsed the idea along with countless ginner and farmers. Several of the State commissioners of agriculture have sent circular letters to the ginner of their respective States asking the ginner to co-operate with the producer and the manufacturers in using 100 per cent cotton bagging.

"Since the original statement indicating a long list of mills the following mills have added their indorsement: Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.; Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Union Manufacturing Co., Union Point, Ga.; Hawkinsville Cotton Mills, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Mallison Braided Cord Co., Athens, Ga.; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Talladega Cotton Factory, Talladega, Ala.; Indian Head Mills of Alabama, Cordova, Ala.; Dixon Cotton Mills, Trenton Mills, Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills Co., and Piedmont Mills, all of Gastonia; Globe Yarn Mills and Catawba Spinning Co., of Mount Holly; Melville Manufacturing Co., Lincolnton; Lola Manufacturing Co. and Alba Twine Mills, of Stanley; American Cotton Mills, 1 and 2, Bessemer City; Textiles, Inc., with their 20 affiliated units, Gastonia; Cramerton Mills, Cramerton; Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, and the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

Daylight Ahead

EACH generation has its periodic nightmares. History indicates that whether times are good, or bad, ant crossroads. The fate of civilization is forever resting upon the wisdom of decisions soon to be made.

Right now the spotlight of public opinion touches only the developments that are disturbing. We are urged to believe that Germany's dilemma is incurable, world production and consumption cannot be brought into balance, the divergence of international opinion is hopeless, inequalities in wage scales are beyond correction, rackets and graft will continue until there is complete disruption of law and order, the security of life and property will lessen while taxes continue to rise, and unsound credit and banking practices will render futile all of our strenuous efforts to safeguard profits and stabilize business.

Pages would be required for the listing of the evils that are going to wreck us. But certainly no person supplied with sense and red blood will accept the present doctrines of the weak-kneed defeatists who have long ago sealed the nation's doom.

Let us not overlook certain pertinent facts. Widespread poverty in the United States is not new. The only change in our present pauperism is that it has decked itself in comforts and finery. Even in our recent period of so-called prosperity there was the same never-ending uphill struggle to meet expenses. Very few of our families have ever had sufficient money to properly preserve their health. Temporary illness has generally been sufficient to dissipate the thin margin of resources.

We have not suddenly dropped from a position of affluence to one of urgent want. In tens of thousands of American families both husband and wife were compelled to go to work to make ends meet when times were good. In spite of much talk about our thrift, we must not overlook that our people lag behind many other countries in the percentage of their annual savings increases. In our happiest days only three people out of every hundred have been able to acquire a sum sufficient to guarantee them security from want. The burden of the support of most of our elderly people has always fallen on the children.

Overproduction has been a crying evil for decades past. There has never been a time in our history when it did not exist in several major industries. Ever since the turn of the century there has been an overproduction of coal and of many agricultural products. Most of the time we have had too great an output of copper.

The boom in rubber in 1925 carried the price to nearly a dollar a pound. Shortly afterward there was a terrific decline, but the consequences to world business were hardly noticeable. A great overproduction of oil in 1927 cut the profits of the oil companies in half, but this development was almost negligible so far as the nation's total business was concerned. The excess output of hides and leather was much greater ten years ago than it is today. The overproduction of sugar, coffee, grains and textiles was going on long before 1929.

All of this merely means that overproduction as an excuse for our present ills is a much disused term. The fact is that the growth of production from 1925 to 1929 was no greater than that which took place in similar

periods many times before. None of these former periods of growth were followed by such a severe economic convulsion as that from which we are now suffering. The probable reason is that never before did any stock market boom gain such world-wide attention and involve the fortunes of so many millions of people. Never did any previous era of speculation end up by wiping out such a huge total of public savings, thereby spreading fear and distress with a consequent severe reduction in consumption.

The major evils that now afflict us did not spring up all of a sudden. Our anti-trust laws have needed revision for years. We have had a long and intimate association with unwise tariffs, unsound monetary and banking practices, wicked trade methods and cut-throat competition. Never at any time has man made real progress in reducing the serious difficulties that have resulted from the destructive activities of unbridled human nature.

It is a mistake for anyone to assume that we are now up against a new set of conditions. This depression, like its predecessors, has merely focused attention upon our age-old deficiencies. It has chastened the world and brought us back to first principles. It has created rare profit-making opportunities for those who have faith and courage.

We have been brought to understand that capitalism needs urgent attention. It has permitted grain to rot in one part of the world while in other places stomachs are empty. It has forced men to remain idle when other men were badly in need of the things the unemployed could produce. It has caused wealth to be distributed unfairly and has failed to safeguard civilization against the evils of unproved theories. All of which does not mean we must hastily scrap our established machine, but it does indicate the vital need for immediate changes.

Remember that fighting change is a losing proposition. The itinerant peddler with his old-fashioned jersey wagon put up an unsuccessful battle against the coming of the country store. The country store lost in its contest with the small-town retail establishment, the retailer failed when he opposed the inauguration of the department store, and the cries of the latter were futile in the rapid development of the chain-store companies. Progress always passes over the stand-patters.

Executive efficiency will be greatly increased by cultivating the habit of making prompt decisions. Our coming leaders will be men of decisive character who spend no time hunting for excuses. They will favor pension plans and a dismissal wage in order to promote contentment and security in the personnel of their organization.

Management, as a science, will now take rank with the other highly developed arts. Under the new order no executive will go over the head of a responsible officer to give orders to someone lower down. Criticism of subordinates will be made privately. No employee will be required or expected to become a critic of the person he is serving as an assistant. No one will be subject to definite orders from more than one source. Praise will be used more than criticism, the policy being to spur the worker on through an appreciation of his efforts. Slave-driving technique will die out. The avoidance of praise

(Continued on Page 27)

Practical Textile Designing

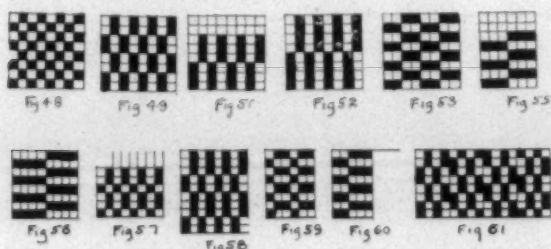
BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is the fourth of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The fifth article will appear next week.—Editor.

RIB WEAVES

Plain Rib Weaves—Warp Effects.—The first weave derived from the plain weave is known as the "rib" weave. This is made by adding one riser to the top of each riser in the plain weave. In other words, when making the rib weave each thread of the plain weave is taken to represent one thread and two picks. Fig. 48 illustrates the plain weave, Fig. 49 illustrates 2 and 2 warp rib weaves, patterns complete on two threads and four picks. It will be seen how the extra riser has been added to the plain weave: Fig. 50 illustrates this weave in diagram which shows clearly the effect. Fig. 51 illustrates the 3 and 3 warp rib weave, complete on two threads and six picks. Fig. 52 illustrates the 4 and 4 rib weave, complete on two threads and eight picks.



The "rib" effect is made by the warp, and will be formed from selvage to selvage in the cloth. The cloth will require a high texture; that is, a large number of threads per inch. The reason for this is that there is no interlacing of the filling with the warp threads, therefore the threads can be set very close together.

FILLING EFFECTS

These effects are made directly opposite to warp effects. The extra riser is added to the side of the plain weave. Two or more threads work together as one of the "rib" is formed in a vertical direction, or lengthwise of the fabric. As these ribs are formed by the filling, a high texture is required in the filling, that is, a large number of picks per inch. Fig. 53 illustrates the 2 and 2 filling rib weave, pattern complete on four threads and two picks. Fig. 54 illustrates this weave in diagram which shows clearly the effect.

Fig. 55 illustrates the 3 and 3 filling rib weave, pattern complete on six threads and two picks.

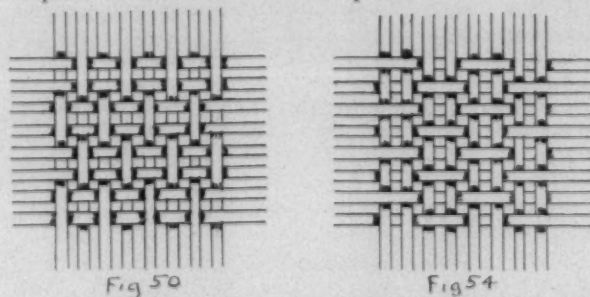
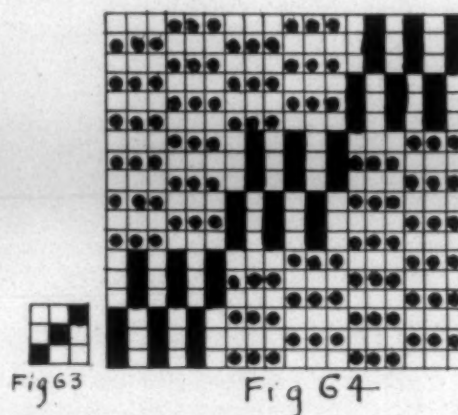


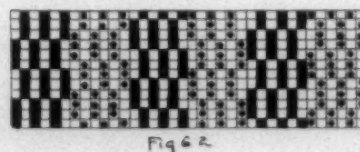
Fig. 56 illustrates the 4 and 4 filling rib weave, pattern complete on eight threads and two picks.



Fancy Rib Weaves—Warp Effects.—These effects are obtained by combining the different rib weaves. The first step is that of combining the plain weave with the common rib weave. This is illustrated at Fig. 57, pattern complete on two threads and three picks. It will be seen that one pick is put in one shed, and in the next change two picks are put in. Fig. 58 illustrates the 2 and 3 warp rib weaves combined. The pattern is complete on two threads and five picks. This will give two different sizes of "ribs" in the fabric. Other weaves may be combined to give different sizes of ribs, as for example, 1 and 3, 2 and 4.

FILLING EFFECTS

These weaves are made directly opposite to the warp



effects, and the "ribs" are formed lengthwise of the cloth.

Fig. 59 illustrates the 1 and 2 filling rib weave, pattern complete on three threads and two picks. Fig. 60 illustrates the 2 and 3 filling rib weave, pattern complete on five threads and two picks.

FIGURED RIB WEAVES

These weaves are made by combining rib weaves together so as to obtain a new weave. Fig. 61 is the simplest of this class and is made by the 2 and 2 rib weave. The object is to change the "rib" line and this has been done by putting the fifth lower than the fourth thread. The change is made on every fifth thread, as will be seen in pattern. The rib line can be changed by using any number of threads in a section and then making a change. Fig. 62 illustrates a figured rib weave, using the 3 and 3 rib weave, pattern complete on 36 threads and 6 picks.

These effects are also made from motives. For example, use as a motive the three harness twill weave Fig. 63. Each square in the motive can be taken to represent as many threads and picks as are required. Also, the filled-in squares in the motive represent warp rib effect, and the empty squares, filling effect. If each square in Fig. 63 be taken to represent six threads and six picks, and the weave used 3 and 3 rib weave, the result will be as at Fig. 64.

Godless Education And The Increase of Crime

BY L. A. TATUM

BIRMARCK is reported to have said, "What you wish to have in the life of a nation, first place in the schools of the nation." Expressed in negative terms this statement would be, "What you do not wish in the life of a nation, do not put into the schools of the nation." If this statement of the great German statesman is sound, we ought to look first of all to our public schools for an explanation of our increase in adolescent crime and juvenile delinquency.

State competition in education, with lavish expenditures of tax money for public education, has practically eliminated private church education in large sections of our country. Catholic parochial schools in communities predominantly Catholic still exist, but only because their supporters are willing to pay "double taxation" in order to preserve them. The elementary schools of the church have wellnigh disappeared before the elementary schools of the State. Academies under church influence have all but disappeared before the advance of the public high school. Many church colleges are being forced to the wall by reason of competition on the part of heavily subsidized State institutions of higher education. For a hundred and fifty years in America education has been increasingly dominated by the State. If moral conditions in our nation are in a bad state, the public schools cannot escape a large share of responsibility for the conditions which exist.

I. There are many evidences which indicate that the increase of public education in our country has been accompanied by an increase of crime. North Carolina may serve as an example, though almost any State in the Union would serve almost equally well. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina claims his State is now spending more money per annum for negro education alone than it was spending in 1912 for both white and negro education alone than it was spending in 1912 for both white and negro education, and that illiteracy is greatly on the wane. Hand in hand with the stamping out of illiteracy in the Old North State through public education, there has been a marked increase of crime in the native youth of the State and especially in the white portion of its youth.

"For the two-year period ending January 1, 1916, there were 403 persons committed to the State prison. For the two year period ending June 30, 1930, the number of prisoners sent up from the counties was 2,323. And here are some interesting facts, too. In 1916, 63 per cent of the prisoners were colored and 37 per cent white. In 1930, 57 per cent were white and only 43 per cent colored. In 1930 44 per cent of the men committed to the State prison attended Sunday school and 34 per cent attended Sunday school and church. In 1916, 60 per cent of the men committed to the State prison could not read and write. In 1930 the literacy average had gone up to 83 per cent and only 17 per cent could not read and write.

"Again in 1916 expenditures for public education (below college level) for a two year period amounted to

\$8,786,712. And in 1930 this had jumped to the stupendous total of \$55,923,062 for operating expenses alone. From 1916 to 1930 the cost of public education in the State increased by 648 per cent. In the same period the prison population increased 576 per cent.

"... Many of the men going to prison today for crime have had the advantages of high school, Sunday school and in too many cases come from good homes. Where then is our school and educational system breaking down? What influence is it that prevents crime and holds men in restraint? Is it education and culture, or is it some mystic spiritual or religious power that we have lost sight of in modern life?

"It is of further interest to note that of the 2,317 men in the State prison June 30, 1930, 2,261 of them said that their parents had never been convicted of any crime." (The Laurinburg Exchange, Laurinburg, N. C., May 7, 1931).

"We are living in a period of lawlessness, the like of which we have never known in the history of our republic." (Rev. Gilbert R. Combs, D.D., pastor of Myers Park Methodist Church, quoted in The Charlotte Observer June 9, 1930).

"Crime is so rampant that our President did not hesitate to state that 'Life and property are relatively more unsafe in America than in any civilized nation of the world;' jails built for two thousand must admit twice that number, even though a Columbus holocaust is in the offing." (Rt. Rev. William J. Hafey, D.D., Bishop of Raleigh, quoted in The Bulletin, Augusta, Ga., June 7, 1930.)

"Our courts are full, our jails are full, our politicians are full. . . . Truly Rome never saw such prosperity. We'll tell the cockeyed world, 'we are going—somewhere.'" (Will Rogers in "Roping 'Em In".)

II. *Crime as a Result of Godless Public Education.* When crime and education increase concomitantly there is a strong suggestion of some casual connection. It is not difficult to see that this cause lies in the character which public education has increasingly assumed. Religion has been almost deleted from the programme of the elementary school. Anyone who doubts this statement has only to investigate the readers and other text books used in the public schools of today in order to discover that the statement is true. In higher institutions of education maintained by the State types of philosophy inherently antagonistic to religion often prevail.

"In the field of religion and mortality we are confronted with the anomalous situation today that the illiterate are teaching the literate. College and university professors, themselves illiterate in this field, advocate the new freedom, which is bound to destroy all that is best in our civilization." (Our Sunday Visitor, Huntington, Ind.)

With Protestant denominations more and more confining their educational operations to higher institutions of learning and thus committing the younger children to the educational control of the State, it become a serious

matter for the future of our nation, when public education assumes characteristics which justify the use of the term "godless" in speaking of our school. The Catholic church wisely provides more adequately for the instruction of its younger children than is the case with Protestants. It puts religious instruction into the child's working day, whereas Protestants for the most part seem content with one hour a week of Sunday school instruction.

Southey warns, "The march of intellect is proceeding at quick time; and if its progress be not accompanied by a corresponding improvement in morals and religion, the faster it proceeds, with the more violence will you be hurried down to ruin."

III. *Our Public Schools Cannot Escape a Large Measure of Blame for the Increase of Immorality in our Nation.* Modern educators are wont to throw the blame for the increase of crime on the American home. There are two weighty reasons why they cannot thus escape their own responsibility in the matter. In the first place the children from the age of 6 to 16 are virtually under the control of the State. They spend most of their waking hours either in public school, or in the discharge of tasks which the public school imposes on them. Home is apt to be little more than a place where they eat and sleep. The public school monopolizes the child's working day, crowding out the home and the church, so that these agencies have only the child's time which ought to be given to rest and restoration. If children grow up morally wrong, that agency which has the largest opportunity to influence and train them cannot escape its full measure of responsibility for their moral delinquency.

In the second place our homes and the parents within our homes are in a very real sense a product of public school education. Public education is not wholly excusable if American parents are indifferent to the moral welfare of their children. These parents are in most cases a product of the public school system. If the public schools had not so nearly deleted religion from the educational programme, possible present-day parents might be more conscientious in these momentously important matters. Worthy parenthood demands a religious foundation, a sense of the Deity and the individual's responsibility to Him. In too many cases our public schools have done nothing to develop such a sense and by their purely secular programme have done much to destroy it where it was struggling to find a place in life and conduct.

IV. *The Remedy for Crime and Delinquency Will Not be Found in an Enlarged Programme of the Current Kind.* Our public schools are continuously reaching out to lay hold on a larger section of the child life and to establish larger contacts with childhood and youth. The school day is being increased in length in many cities and States. Efforts are being made to hold the children through high school. This enlarged programme is offered as a remedy for the moral lapses which afflict the society of our day.

It is time for thoughtful people to insist that what we need is not more public school instruction of the customary secularized type. We need a change in the character of public education, in its major emphases, and not a mere enlargement of the current type of public education. Public school must be freed from the anti-religious implications which attach to it so long as it is so severely secular as it is today. It needs to be restored to a broadly religious basis, to such a foundation as recognizes the existence of the Deity and the reality of a future life; a foundation on which Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews could agree, but which might of course be distaste-

ful to militant atheists. "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion," warned the Father of our country in his farewell Address. The warning was never more sorely needed than it is needed today.

Look for Broad Upward Move in Business

BUSINESS will experience a broad upward movement now that the downward swing of the cycle has been definitely ended, the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation states in its current issue. If business has not been activated already by the Hoover announcement, it adds, we believe it will be shortly. The review further states that "we think that a change in the Young Plan will be effected and that reparations and war debts should be and will be reduced."

"Coincident with President Hoover's announcement, the speculative markets all over the world, and the security markets in particular, responded with an impressive display of strength. It is believed that securities may be purchased any time now on recessions because it is not probable that the depressive effect of poor second quarter earnings will be as strong an influence in the market as the optimistic feeling which seems to obtain there at the time of this writing. There will undoubtedly be a stock market rise in the fall, of an undetermined extent, on the basis of a seasonal rise in business alone. And any extra-seasonal rise should make itself felt in the security market in proportion to the extent of the business increase."

"We expect the next peak of general business and the next peak of security prices to occur in 1932. We cannot agree with those who expect that another long, high bull market is now in the making. It is believed that the beginnings of another such bull market will not be seen again for another two to four years. As discussed in our last month's issue, there are too many situations yet to be rectified—situations which may be postponed for a few years but which must be met before the ground-work for another extensive bull market can be laid."

The impressive price strength of various key commodities leads us to believe that the bottom of the price decline in this country has been reached. The immediate effect of the President's announcement of a moratorium on war debts boosted the prices of speculative commodities greatly. And inasmuch as we look for a rise in security prices at least to the end of this year, so do we expect commodity prices to be strong to higher during that period.

"As forecast in our last report, cotton prices did not stay below the 9-cent level for any extended time. While it is true that the great stimulus to cotton prices was their sympathetic increase with the security market, nevertheless an upward movement was in evidence even before that time. If stock prices continue to move up 11 or 12-cent cotton will be no day dream but a reality.

"As anticipated, silk prices weakened somewhat during the first three weeks in June. However, after the presidential announcement of June 20th, silk prices in New York began to show an advance which has amounted to about 20 cents a pound at the time of this writing. Japanese prices did not show the same advance as New York prices, principally due to the pressure of the current cocoon selling season.

The rayon price situation for the remainder of the year is an intriguing speculation. We have pointed out that the industry as a whole is probably operating at a loss. Several avenues are open to rectify this situation—and needless to say, the situation will be rectified.

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins

Penna, Rock Maple Spools

Mountain Dogwood and

Persimmon Shuttles

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom
Pickers**

***"Buy from the Manufacturer
Direct"***

113 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia, - - Pa.

**Saves many a slip
between sample and goods**

WHEN samples for the year are made up in advance, be sure that goods processed months later will be identical in color and feel.

Much can be done to eliminate trouble on this score, by using Oakite in your wet-finishing processes. No radical changes in formulas are necessary. The increasing use of Oakite by so many mills is the best evidence of its ability to help produce goods that are clean, soft and with a finish that denotes quality.

Let our nearest Service Man show what Oakite can do. Write us and he will call.

Manufactured only by

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC.,

38 Thames St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

OAKITE
Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

PERSONAL NEWS

W. D. Ford has become assistant overseer of weaving at the Arcadia Mills No. 2, Spartanburg, S. C.

D. A. Burton has been elected secretary of the Efirid Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C.

B. D. Pendley has resigned as overseer weaving at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

F. H. Thompson, formerly with the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Frank A. Cross recently completed 65 years' service with the Whitin Machine Works. He is 86 years old and for 19 years was foreman of the carpenter shop. He is a veteran of the Civil War.

Boyd H. Bridgeman has resigned as assistant overseer of weaving at the Arcadia Mills No. 2, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Steel's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

W. H. Morrow has been elected vice-president and a dyirector of the Efirid Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C. He has been secretary of the company for some time.

L. L. Harden has been appointed manager of the Hampton Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C., succeeding the late M. L. Smith.

G. H. Mahaffee has resigned as superintendent of the Louisville Textiles, Inc., and will spend some time in Newton, N. C. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

D. J. Gardner, superintendent of the Myers plant of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., will hereafter also be superintendent of the Ridge plant.

R. C. Veach, of Gastonia, N. C., has been placed in charge of the laboratories of the Rudisill group of mills at Cherryville, N. C., which includes the Carlton Yarn Mills, Nuway Spinning Company, Cherryville; Rex Mills, Ranlo, and Rudisill Mills, near Lincolnton.

T. P. Morris, who has been superintendent of the Ridge Mills, Gastonia, N. C., now a unit in Textiles, Inc., has gone to Easthampton, Mass., for a course in mercerizing and finishing. On his return he will be superintendent of Hampton Textiles, Inc., the mercerizing unit of Textiles, Inc., which is to occupy the plant formerly used by the Priscilla Mills.

J. E. Hamilton, who for the past five months has been a member of the firm of the Hamilton Machinery Company, has resigned his position to become Southern representative for C. E. Craver & Son, Yadkinville, N. C., manufacturers of picker sticks. Mr. Hamilton was erecting foreman for the Draper Corporation. He expects to handle other weaving equipment also.

OBITUARY

W. F. STEGALL

Augusta, Ga.—W. F. Stegall, South Carolina and Georgia representative for Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Company, died suddenly here of heart trouble. He had been identified with the Southern textile industry over a long term of years, having spent 22 years as a mill superintendent. He had been with the Platt Company for the past two years and was widely known through the

textile South. He is survived by his widow, five children and several brothers and sisters. Funeral services were held at Cramerton, N. C.

B. MABREY HART

Raleigh, N. C.—B. Mabrey Hart, one of the best known mill executives in North Carolina, was found dead in a hotel here following a fire in his room. The coroner's jury ascribed his death to asphyxiation.

Mr. Hart, who was 45 years of age, was president of the Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., and the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C., and one of the most important print cloth manufacturers in the South. He divided his time between Tarboro, Marion and New York.

He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a star baseball player. During his college career he pitched for a Southern League club under an assumed name and was later drafted to the National League, but gave up baseball to go into business. His father, W. A. Hart, founded the Hart and Tarboro Mills.

Mr. Hart was one of the leading figures in the textile strike situation in Marion in 1929. After part of his employees went on strike, he recruited a number of loyal workers and ignoring threats of strike leaders, soon had the mill in operation again.

He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

Summer Term at Textile School

The Textile School enrollment for the summer session of North Carolina State College, which will close July 24, has exceeded any previous year. Several States ranging from Massachusetts to Alabama, and two foreign countries, Peru and India, are represented by students.

Classes in weaving and designing, which are larger than ever before, are being taught by Dean Nelson and Professor Hart, while Professor Hilton is teaching classes in yarn manufacture and textile calculations.

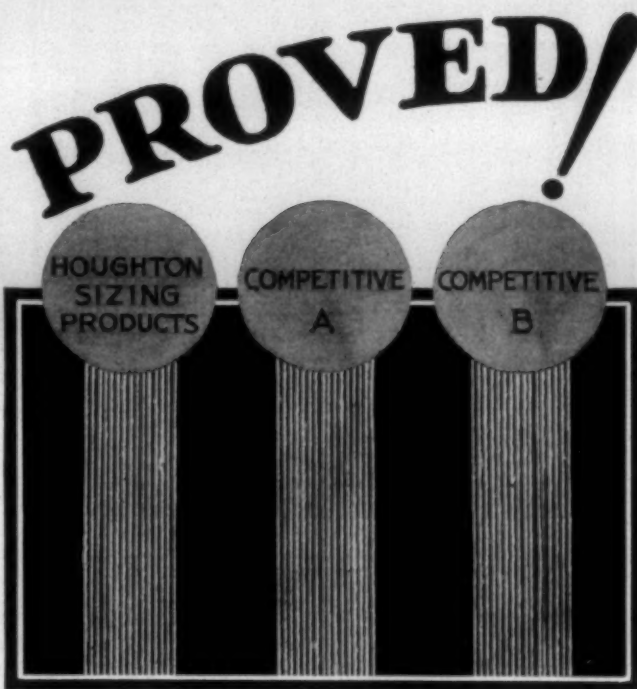
Cotton grading is taught by Dr. J. B. Cotner, who also teaches cotton grading to textile students during the regular college year. Dr. Cotner, an experienced teacher who earned his Ph.D. degree at Cornell University, is also a licensed cotton grader. A prominent Georgia manufacturer, who is president of several mills, recently stated that his company regarded Dr. Cotner's work so highly that for several years they had employed him to visit their plants after the summer session and teach cotton grading to men in their organization who look after the handling and stapling of cotton.

At the close of the summer session three young men who have completed the required work in the Textile School will be awarded degrees. They are J. G. Lewis, Fairmont, N. C.; G. H. McGinn, Charlotte, N. C.; F. B. Singletary, Greensboro, N. C.

Cotton Association Seeks Lower Rates

New Orleans.—Lower rates on cotton are sought by the American Cotton Co-operative Association in its opposition to the general 15 per cent freight charge increase now being urged by the carriers before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

J. K. Moore, general traffic manager of the association, announced in a statement that petitions for lower rates will be filed soon with both the I. C. C., and the state railroad commissions. He said that "from a general standpoint, a reduction is essential to meet the economic conditions of the cotton growers."



A weaver compared Houghton's Warp Conditioner with two leading competitive brands.

Houghton's Products proved superior in the slasher room as follows:

1. Used six pounds less material.
2. Houghton's Products were lower in cost in sizing kettle provided.
3. Better penetration.
4. Produced superior binding of fibres.
5. Increased 3% in take-up of size.
6. No sticking to cylinders (other products did).

In the weave room the results in favor of Houghton were:

1. Less shedding.
2. Fewer warp breaks.
3. Better face to the cloth.
4. Increased weave room production.

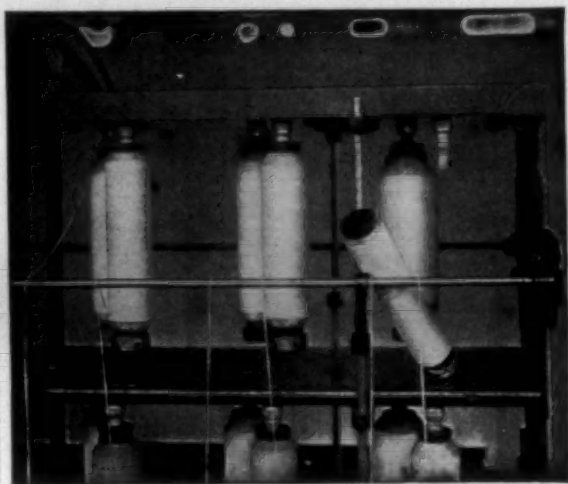
Houghton's Warp Conditioner can effect economies in your mill, too. Send for the Houghton Man and he will tell you how.



E. F. HOUGHTON & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, DETROIT

And All Over the World



Better Yarns No More Slubs Less Cleaning and Doffing

Three good reasons why Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holders are rapidly displacing old fashioned wood skewers on the creel boards of spinning frames, speeders, intermediates, jack frames and other machines.

The roving always runs true and unwinds with an even pull that eliminates stretching and under-size in the yarn. The overhead self-centering suspension, leaves a wide empty space between the bobbin bottom and the creel board. There is nothing to catch and hold the fly. Trouble due to slubs disappears.

The best way to learn the advantages of Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holders is to order one and try it. If displeased with results—your money will be refunded. Send for circulars.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Report on Piece Goods Freight Rates

Neither the so-called Taylor plan, approved by Southern shippers, nor the so-called Nuzum proposal, adopted by a group of New England mills, would bring about a revision of freight rates on cotton products which would be satisfactory to all carriers and shippers, in the opinion of F. M. Ives, traffic expert, who has made a report to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers following a study of the two proposals.

"Neither of them," he declares, "had or has a chance of being approved by the railroads.

"The Taylor proposal has been objected to by interests in Texas, in Chicago and in intermediate points like Cleveland. The Nuzum proposal seems to have been unsatisfactory to the Southern shippers because of the higher rate level provided for the South than for official territory."

The situation existing within the cotton industry on this matter has not disappointed the railroads, for the dissension among the shippers, Mr. Ives points out, has permitted the carriers to advance their own proposals.

The entire subject of revision of freight rates was opened up by action, during the spring, of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering the Southern carriers to correct fourth section violations in the rates on cotton factory products from certain points in the South to points in the Middle West. Changes in the Southern rates will bring about revision of rates from points in New England to points in the Middle West and also from the South to points North.

Copies of Mr. Ives' report have been sent to the members of the rates and transportation committee of the association and it is expected that they will present their opinions to the association in the near future.

In discussing the two proposals, Mr. Ives points out that the objections to the Nuzum plan seem quite understandable; for, in spite of the fact that official territory is prima facie entitled to a lower level of rates, it seems, for some years at least, not to have enjoyed this preferred position as a result of two factors: "(1) Because cotton piece goods in official territory have been rated about 74 per cent of first class and will be 70 per cent in December, 1931; whereas, in Southern territory they are rated at 55 per cent of first class; and (2) because the Southern carriers have cut this lower basis by publishing still lower commodity rates; whereas, in official territory the carriers have continued the classification basis, except only to Chicago and related points, and did not establish the commodity basis to Chicago until October, 1930. The Southern shippers, having enjoyed for many years a lower level than the Northern shippers, cannot reasonably be expected to accept the reverse situation without a struggle."

Objections to the Taylor plan, Mr. Ives continues, are "based on the proposition that the level in official territory should, because of the commission findings, prima facie be lower than the Southern level, and that a single scale with the same rates for each mileage block to be applied uniformly in both territories would violate this fundamental principle and amount in effect to a loss of New England's birthright, if New England assented. Mr. Taylor goes so far as to say that a difference of 7 cents (the differential between the scales for South and North

(Continued on Page 24)

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION



**Valuable
Machinery and Equipment**



OF THE
West Boylston Manufacturing Co.

AT
EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, 1931

STARTING AT 10:00 A. M. (D.S.T.) Each Day

THE SALE INCLUDES: Howard & Bullough, Kitson, Saco-Lowell Bale Breakers, Cleaners and Pickers; 310 H. & B. 40" Revolving Flat Cards; 58 Nesmith 12" Combers; Sliver and Ribbon Lap Machines; 220 Saco-Lowell, H. & B. and Saco-Pettee Drawing Frames; H. & B. and Lowell Slubbers, Intermediates and Jack Frames; 92,000 Spindles H. & B. Spinning; 15,000 Fales & Jenks Twister Spindles (Tape Drive); Universal & Foster Winders; H. & B. and Draper Spoolers; 6 Worcester Warp Compressor Beamers; Sergeant Yarn Conditioner, Universal & Whittin Quillers, Stafford and Crompton & Knowles Plain and Automatic Looms 52" to 140"; Yarn Testers, Sewing Machines, Beams, Trucks, Bobbins, Humidifier System, etc.

1,000 Westinghouse and General Electric Motors, 1 to 150 H. P.

15,000 lbs. Leather Belting.

4 Ingersoll-Rand Imperial Air Compressors.

Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop and Wood Working Equipment.

150 Chain Hoists, 30,000 Feet Over Head Tracking.

Electric and Ford Trucks.

Sale by order of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, Owners
Illustrated descriptive catalog on request

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & CO.

Established Nov. 12th, 1805

Auctioneers

**No. 80 Federal Street
Boston, Mass.**

**1808-10 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.**

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Shall France Dominate

There seems to be little doubt that France is, today, the trouble maker of the world and the stumbling block in the path of understanding, good-will and international friendship.

France has refused to pay its indebtedness to the United States and yet at the same time has forced Germany to pay through the nose even unto the point of bankruptcy and poverty.

The effort of President Hoover to secure a one-year suspension of the payment of war debts met with quick response from every nation until France was approached and it took both pleading and pressure to secure her acquiescence.

When any question of world wide importance is under consideration today, the proper attitude can be expected from all countries except France and Russia.

Russia, under the domination of the soviets, is not recognized by many nations and will not, in our opinion, become a world force.

France, with greed and an unfair attitude upon all matters, stands as the trouble maker of the world and if there is another world war France will probably be to blame.

We have never heard the idea advanced elsewhere, but to our mind the greatest single thing which could be done for the peace and happiness of the world, would be for France to be wiped out and her territory divided among the adjoining nations.

Alsace-Lorraine could be given to Germany, the Channel territory to Belgium or some of it to England, southern France to Italy and eastern France to Switzerland.

With France divided and removed as a world force, the peoples of the world could breathe easy and could dwell in harmony.

If the elimination of France requires bloodshed it will not be one-tenth of the bloodshed which the attitude of that country will, in our opinion, ultimately bring upon the world.

Unless some such action is taken the time will come when the selfishness and greed of France, after keeping the world disturbed, may plunge us into another great war.

Communist Objectives

A number of people, most of them sympathizers with sovietism and Communism, have decried as foolish all statements relative to communism in this country being supported and fostered by the Soviet Government in Russia.

A recent statement by Joseph Stalin, Dictator of Russia, contains the following extracts which seem to indicate very clearly that Russia is interested in promoting Communism in this and other countries.

Stalin said among other things:

"The prevalent theory which maintains that the victory of the revolution must take place simultaneously in all the leading countries, the theory which denies the possibility of a victory for socialism in one country alone, has proved itself to be a figment, a stillborn contention. The theory cannot be accepted as a scheme for the development of the world revolution. The victory of socialism in one country is not an end in itself; it must be looked upon as a support, as a means for hastening the proletarian victory in every other land.

The roads leading to the world revolution are not so straightforward as they were wont to appear in days gone by when there had as yet been no victory of the revolution in a single land.

The very development of the world revolution, the very process of separating a number of additional countries from the imperialist states, will be all the quicker and more thorough-going in proportion as socialism shall have struck root in the first victorious country, in proportion as that country shall have transformed itself into the base whence the development of the world revolution can proceed, in proportion as that country shall have become the crowbar getting a solid pry and setting the whole structure of imperialism rocking.

In the first place, the proletariat of the victorious revolutionary country "must do its utmost to develop, support, and awaken the revolution in all other countries."

Secondly, the "victorious proletariat" of one country, "having expropriated the capitalists and having organized socialist production, would rise against the remainder of the capitalist world.

It is more than likely that, in the course of the development of the world revolution, there will come into existence—side by side with the foci of imperialism in the various capitalist lands and with the system of these lands throughout the world—foci of socialism in various soviet countries, and a system of these foci throughout the world. As the outcome of this development, there will ensue a struggle between the rival systems, and its history will be the history of the world revolution.

This statement by Stalin should set at rest any idea that Russia is not seeking to spread Communism throughout the world.

His reference to rival systems undoubtedly includes, as far as this country is concerned, the American Federation of Labor and its subsidiaries such as the United Textile Workers.

All of the Communist leaders who functioned during the trouble at Gastonia, had previously functioned under the United Textile Workers at Fall River and New Bedford.

We defy anyone to show that either the United Textile Workers or the American Federation of Labor had ever objected to the presence of the Communists within this organization until a row occurred at New Bedford over the division of the collections and the Communists pulled out and formed the National Textile Workers, a rival organization.

The United Textile Workers would, in our opinion, welcome the return of Albert Weisbord and the other Communist leaders if they would deliver their collection to Thos. F. McMahon and his gang.

In spite of the statements of Stalin as quoted above, we have little fear of the ultimate success of Communism in this country.

Fear Keeps Prosperity Away

In his weekly letter Roger Babson said:

If it were not that many have now come to fear that some of the world's greatest nations may again attempt suicide, we would probably find ourselves in the midst of the greatest business revival ever known. All the essentials of such a revival are here. Cheap money, abundant credit, adequate labor, eagerness to work, and an improved understanding of economic law are to be observed throughout the English-speaking world. The people of that world conduct or control nearly three-fourths of its international trade. Unrestrained, and with a little encouragement, this Englishspeaking portion of the population is ready and anxious to embrace the many opportunities that have been revealed by the war, and the developments which have followed it.

Savings Deposits

There can not be very much the matter with a country in which the savings of the people constantly increase.

The following figures show the deposits in savings banks and the savings and thrift accounts of commercial banks, according to the figures of the American Bankers' Association:

June 30	Total Savings Deposits	No. Savings Depositors
1920	\$15,314,000,000	22,415,000
1921	16,501,000,000	27,793,000
1922	17,578,000,000	30,545,000
1923	19,727,000,000	35,879,000
1924	21,189,000,000	36,742,000
1925	23,134,000,000	43,850,000
1926	24,696,000,000	46,762,000
1927	26,091,000,000	48,355,000

1928	28,413,000,000	53,188,000
1929	28,218,000,000	52,654,000
1930	28,485,000,000	52,796,000

It rather irritates some people to call attention to the fact that savings deposits have steadily increased since prohibition went into effect.

Without arguing whether or not prohibition is responsible for the increase in savings, the steady increase in deposits shows that many people have money put away for rainy days and it is a very healthy condition.

Worth Considering

In their weekly letter, Munds & Winslow make the following statement which is worthy of consideration:

There has been a tendency to assume that as a result of acreage reduction and poor fertilization in the Atlantics, the crop would be substantially below that of last season. The Department, however, calls attention to the fact that last year Arkansas suffered a production loss of 49 per cent below normal on account of drought; Tennessee, 37 per cent; Oklahoma and Virginia, 36 per cent; Texas, 28 per cent; and Alabama, 22 per cent. Winter moisture and recent rains have largely removed this adverse factor from calculations this season.

In spite of the above, it should be remembered that the lint yield was 148 pounds per acre last year and that no such yield has ever been secured with the small amount of fertilizer used on cotton this year.

D. H. Hill, Jr., With Southern Textile Bulletin for Twenty Years

On June 21st, D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, completed twenty years' service with this publication.

Mr. Hill is a son of the late Dr. D. H. Hill, former president of North Carolina State College, and a grandson of Gen. D. H. Hill of the Confederate Army.

After graduating from N. C. State College, he attended Princeton University and came to us on June 21st, 1911, which was less than four months after we began publication.

When the United States entered the World War he entered the army and served as a lieutenant but returned to his former position with us after the armistice was signed.

As associate editor he has had charge of the preparation of our reading matter, except editorials, for twenty years, and in recent years has written many of our editorials.

During his twenty years with us Mr. Hill has rendered faithful and efficient service and few men have his intimate knowledge of conditions within the textile industry.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Vietor & Achelis

SOUTHERN OFFICE

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Selling Agents for

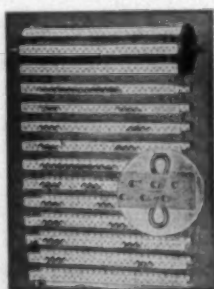
COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS

New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.

**PRACTICAL
MILL CONSULTANTS**

The Textile Development Co.

Sidney S. Paine, President

1001 Jefferson
80 Federal St., Standard Bldg.,
Boston, Mass. Greensboro, N. C.**THE
IMPROVED EYE**

We also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs****Rice Dobby Chain Company**
Millbury, Mass.**Seydel-Woolley
Company
ATLANTA****Textile
Chemicals
For
Best Weaving****A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps**

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches
or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision
of Construction for:Town and Industrial Plan-
ning.
Subdivision and Residential
Developments
Golf Courses and Country
Club Grounds
School and College GroundsParks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BELTON, S. C.—The report that the slasher room of the Belton Mills was damaged by fire was erroneous, a statement from the company points out. The fire was in the slasher room of the Blair Mills, near Belton and not at the Belton Mills.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Planters and Merchants Cotton Mill at New Braunfels, Tex., will be offered for sale again at a public auction at 2 p. m., August 4. Bids received at a previous auction, on June 22, were held too low by the District Court of Comal county. The mills have been in receivership for two years.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Contract for construction of a \$25,000 addition to Duncan Mill was let to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Greenville. Capacity of the plant will not be increased by the addition, it was stated, but the expansion will permit better operation and will relieve congestion in parts of the mill.

The addition will be 170 by 80 feet, of standard concrete and steel mill construction, and is expected to be completed in 60 working days.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—W. M. Lotz, Foulkrod and Oxford avenues, Philadelphia, Pa., reported, has contract for mill building for Adams & Millis Corporation; 5 stories, 55x100 ft.; and 1-story, 100x150 ft.; reinforced concrete; structural steel; brick walls; cost \$250,000; Louis Mulhousen, engineer, 10 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Plans for the opening of a shirt factory here got under way last week with the commencement of alterations in the building on North Liberty street formerly occupied by R. E. Foil, in which machinery for the manufacture will be installed.

The plant will begin operation about August 1 under the management of Robert Neil, formerly with the Piedmont Shirt Company, of Greenville.

MARION, N. C.—To keep pace with increasing orders the Marion Knitting Mill, owned and operated by W. W. Neal and his two sons, all of Marion, is preparing to increase its output from 1,000 to 1,500 dozen pairs of hose per day.

Recently 14 ribbers and 51 knitting machines arrived and will be installed at once in a recently-built addition to the plant. In two weeks 75 new operatives will be needed for their operation. Enough orders to keep the mill busy from now through Fall are on hand, Mr. Neal stated.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Mills in South Gastonia which have stood idle for many months, notably the Ridge and Myers, started operations this week. Both are running full time in daylight.

D. J. Gardner is now superintendent of the Ridge and Myers Mills and W. A. Marley, of the Hanover Mills.

Theodore P. Morris, formerly superintendent of the Ridge Mills, has gone to Easthampton, Mass., for a course in mercerizing and finishing yarn. He will, on his return, become superintendent of the finishing and mercerizing plant at the Priscilla Mill, owned by Hampton, Textiles, Inc.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Pilot Mills is operating full time, producing seat covers, and a line of novelties, and said to be sold ahead for several months. W. H. Belk and associates recently bought the mill from the Consolidated Textile Corporation.

MARION, N. C.—R. L. James, manager of the Elizabeth James Mills, hosiery manufacturers, and Dillard S. Gardner, local attorney, have been in Washington to obtain patents on a weaving attachment for knitting machines which Mr. James has invented. Mr. James claims the attachment will permit the widest variation of patterns to be made at no greater cost than that of the ordinary designs now possible in the standard half-hose machines. It is claimed the attachment will greatly increase the beauty of the ordinary medium price half hose.

HENDERSON, KY.—W. P. Paxton, of Paducah, Ky., head of the Southern Textile Machinery Company, the Glassner Hosiery Mills and the Arcadia Hosiery Mills, conferred with local business men relative to the purchase of the Henderson Cotton Mills from the Consolidated Textile Corporation. He said \$600,000 is necessary to finance the deal. He will go to New York to obtain \$350,000. There will be a demand for \$250,000 made on the business men here.

Bernard Posey, Henderson accountant, announced at the meeting that he represented a concern which would send representatives to the city within the next ten days to look over the plant and discuss purchasing plans. Mr. Posey said that while the capitalists he represented were interested in purchasing the mill, he was of the opinion that they would prefer to have some local capital invested in the business.

It is estimated by W. J. Hunter, manager of the mill for the Consolidated Textile Corporation, that it will require approximately \$600,000 to purchase and modernize the mill to a point where it can successfully compete in the textile market. Of this amount, it was thought at the business men's meeting, \$250,000 would be the maximum amount that could be raised in Henderson for the enterprise.

Kendall Reports Profit

Boston, Mass.—The Kendall Company reports for the first twenty-four weeks of 1931 net profit of \$240,510 after depreciation, bond interest, taxes and provision for dividends on preferred stock of subsidiaries in the hands of the public. This compares with \$108,029 for the same period of 1930.

Callaway Mills Observers Founders Day

LaGrange, Ga.—The fourth annual community observance of the birthday anniversary of the late Fuller E. Callaway took place last Wednesday when Unity Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills, Hillside Cotton Mills, Valway Rug Mills, Valley Waste Mills, Rockweave Mills, Oakleaf Mills, Calumet Mills, both the LaGrange and the Hogansville Cotton Mills plants, Manchester Mills, of Manchester, Milstead Manufacturing Co., of Milstead, Truline, Inc., of Roanoke, Ala., and the Cason J. Callaway general offices were

Needles, dividers, sinkers, threads
... all sharply, clearly seen by
COOPER HEWITT LIGHT



Cooper Hewitt illumination in the Standard Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C. Full-fashioned leggers and transfer tables are bathed in "Better than Daylight." Every needle and stitch is sharply defined.

What science has discovered about Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapor light through research and analysis, mill operatives and inspectors have found to be true in practice. Cooper Hewitt light produces no glare or dark shadows and makes vision sharp and clear because it is made up *almost wholly* of the best-seeing rays of the spectrum—the yellow-green. And these cool, eye-soothing, light rays are distributed uniformly over wide areas from a long (50-inch) tube, rather than a point source.

Under Cooper Hewitt light, highly polished surfaces, such as needles, clearly show their outline and condition—no reflected glitter—and details in shadow areas become plainly visible. A *trial* installation will convince you of the greater *efficiency* and *economy* of Cooper Hewitts—with no obligation to purchase. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 855 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.



GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

Join us in the General Electric Program, broadcast every Saturday evening, on a nation-wide N. B. C. network.

400 E. G. E.
V. L. Co. 1931

**Textile Products for
SIZING
SOFTENING
FINISHING
WEIGHTING**

THE ARABOL MFG. CO.

Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York
QUALITY in all our products GUARANTEED
Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.
W. C. Gibson
Griffin, Ga. W. L. Cobb
Greenville, S. C.

**BOIL-OFF OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL
RAYON SIZE**

closed for a holiday and the celebration planned for all connected with the various Callaway enterprises.

Callaway Park in southwest LaGrange was the scene of the festivities Wednesday morning. Committees from the various mills were appointed to look after the refreshments all during the morning.

A special train was chartered to bring the people from Manchester for the celebration. The employees of the Calumet Mills, Hogansville plant and of Truline, Inc., of Roanoke, Ala., participated in the holiday celebration in LaGrange.

MT. AIRY, N. C.—The Surry Knitting Mills have been incorporated here by C. C. Lovill, J. W. Lovill and Z. W. Hatcher, the capital stock being \$10,000. It is understood that the company will install equipment to manufacture sweaters and bathing suits.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Stockholders of the three Albemarle textile plants, in annual meeting here, declared semi-annual dividends.

The Efrd Manufacturing Company, in addition to declaring a dividend, elected W. H. Morrow to the office of vice-president and a member of the board of directors. D. A. Burton was elected secretary to fill the vacancy left by the promotion of Mr. Morrow. H. L. Horton was retained as president and treasurer.

The Lillian Knitting Mills declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. A good business year was reported by this concern, of which A. L. Patterson is secretary and treasurer.

The Wiscassett Mills Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. A good business year was reported by this firm, of which J. A. Groves is president.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Brooks Bros., Inc., Greenville's new tapestry plant, will be ready for operation in about three weeks and will employ around 75 persons, possibly more at a later date, it was announced by Walter Brooks,

who will be in charge. Mr. Brooks has just arrived here from Philadelphia and will direct the new concern.

Machinery is now being installed and operations should get under way about August 10, it was expected. Since it will be necessary to acquaint the help with the class of work to be done, the factory will not start with a maximum output, Mr. Brooks said.

JACKSON, MISS.—A large cotton mill that would employ several hundred persons may be established in Mississippi, probably at Jackson, if State ginners and farmers pledge themselves to make use of cotton bags, according to J. H. Blanchard, representing mill interests of Greenwood, Miss., and Memphis. The plan has been presented to the Mississippi Ginners Association.

U. S. Testing Institutes New Service To South

Speedy service in the South without the delay formerly incurred by a holdover for sampling, has been made possible through a plan sponsored by the United States Testing Company, Inc., which is now in effect.

A daily pick-up from the throwsters in Pennsylvania is now being made by truck. It is hauled to Philadelphia where it is transferred to trucks, proceeding directly to mills in the South. This transfer is made at the Philadelphia testing house of the United States Testing Company, Inc. While the cases are being transferred, they are sampled and sealed without delay. (Several trucking concerns are co-operating in this service.) The cases may be sent South either by direct through truck or by railroad, with a minimum of delay. The plan makes not only for quicker testing service, but for more consistent and rapid delivery as well.

New Du Pont Dyestuff

Pontamine Fast Black GCW, a direct dyestuff which gives full shades of black on cotton or rayon and leaves



Representatives

SOUTH

Carolina Specialty Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

EAST

Jos. Barnes
New Bedford, Mass.

EUROPE

Textile Accessories, Ltd.
Manchester, Eng.

**VERTICAL BRUSHER WITH PATENTED
V BELT DRIVE**

**CLEANS LEAF, MOTES, ETC., FROM ALL
CLASSES OF COTTON GOODS**

**ANY NUMBER OR COMBINATION OF FIBRE,
WIRE OR SAND ROLLS**

**BRUSHES INSTANTLY ADJUSTABLE FOR
HEAVY OR LIGHT BRUSHING**

Large Production—Small Floor Space

Hermas Machine Company

Warburton Ave., Susquehanna R. R.
Hawthorne, N. J.



acetate rayon practically unstained, has recently been announced by the Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The product is jet in shade and shows less tendency to bronze than products previously offered for this type of work.

The fastness to washing and perspiration is sufficiently good to allow of the use of Pontamine Fast Black GCW on all kinds of hosiery, as well as for dress goods where it is desirable to leave the effect threads unstained.

Plus Signs

June sales of nine leading companies in the five-and-ten-cent chain store field increased 5.11 per cent over 1930.

White Rock's net earnings in June—page the Wickersham commission—were the fourth largest of any month in the company's history.

New York State Savings bank deposits as of June 30 were the largest on record.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. tonnage sales increased 14 per cent during the period March 1 to June 27, as compared with last year.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific net operating income in June was \$700,000, compared with \$583,689 last year.

Heavy construction contracts for the week ending July 9 totalled \$67,766,000 and reached the highest valuation of any week since April 2.

Air mail poundage during the first four months increased 18 per cent over last year.

Production of boots and shoes in May was 16.4 per cent higher than in the same 1930 month.

Average daily bank clearings for principal cities increased slightly last week over the preceding week. June clearings gained 5.7 per cent over May.

The Irving Fisher Index of business conditions hit 86.1 last week as compared with 82.0 the preceding week.

Car loadings increased 2.7 per cent last week over the preceding week.

Bradstreet's Commodity Index in June gained 1.5 per cent over May.

Lumber orders for the week ending July 4 were approximately 15 per cent above the cut.

Sales of canned salmon in the Pacific Northwest broke all records for the first six months period.

The Parker pen plant in Janesville has gone back to an 9-hour day schedule because of a decided increase in business.

Auburn Automobile Company earned \$11.05 a share in the second quarter of this year as against \$4.25 a share last year; General Motors June sales to domestic consumers totalled 103,303 units as against 97,318 a year ago; Studebaker Corporation sales in the second quarter increased 9.5 per cent over the second quarter last year.

—Compiled by Sales Management.

Manufacturers and Repairers of

Cotton Mill Brushes

Write for Prices and Estimates.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO.

Gastonia, N. C.

CARD GRINDERS MUST BE TRUE

When your card grinders need reconditioning send them to us. We will make them do just as good work as when they were new. It is a waste of money to have them reconditioned by inexperienced hands.



**B. S. Roy &
Son Co.**

Established 1868
Worcester, Mass.

*Will
You
Please
Consider
These
Questions?*

Are you getting excessive shedding?

Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

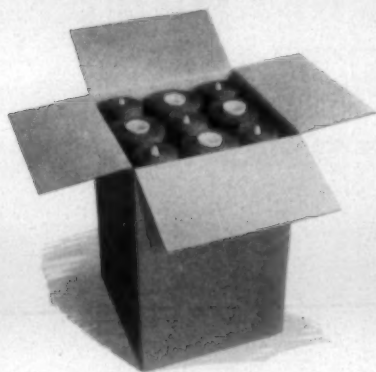
Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

John P. Marston Company

Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



H & D Package
Engineering
Service

GOOD SERVICE AND GOOD SHIPPING BOXES

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.

P. O. BOX 1538

RICHMOND, VA.

L. F. POWELL, Mgr.

HINDE & DAUCH *corrugated fibre* **SHIPPING BOXES**



"On the Mountain Top"

GRAYSTONE INN

Roaring Gap, N. C.

**A Cool, Delightful Place to
Spend Your Vacation**

Beautiful 18-Hole Golf Course—Tennis Courts

Saddle Horses—Archery—Polo

Dance and Concert Music

67-acre Lake for Boating and Bathing—Fishing

Pure Milk and Cream

Fresh Country Eggs and Vegetables

Rates \$5.00 to \$9.00 Daily

Including Meals

On U. S. Interstate Highway No. 21

(N. C. 26)

PINEHURST OPERATED

E. G. FITZGERALD, Manager

C. H. LYMAN, Asst. Mgr.

Report on Piece Goods Freight Rate

(Continued from Page 16)

of the Nuzum proposal) is not as important as the daily fluctuations in the price of cotton.

"But whatever the merits of the two proposals may be, I cannot believe that either had or has a chance of being approved by the carriers, particularly those in official territory.

"A table has been prepared by Mr. Ives showing the rates from Boston to 19 points in official territory and on the Missouri river, and compares present rates and class basis, as it is and will be December, 1931, with the Taylor and Nuzum proposals.

"In examining this table," Mr. Ives points out, "it will be observed that in December, 1931, the class basis in official territory will be considerably increased. For, although the new class 3 prescribed in the Eastern Class Investigation is only 70 per cent of first, whereas present rule 25 is about 74 per cent, yet the increase in the first class rates (Boston to Chicago, \$1.42 to \$1.54) makes 70 per cent of the new first class rates higher than 74 per cent of the old.

"The carriers expect, and the commission intended that the carriers should have more revenue from the higher classes under the new basis than they are receiving under the existing basis in order to counterbalance reductions in the lower classes. The official territory carriers are not likely to complacently permit a reduction in this revenue."

Temporary Receiver for Stafford Co.

Boston, Mass.—John R. Quarles and Samuel R. Haines were appointed by Federal Judge Lowell as temporary receivers for the Stafford Company, Readville, Mass., manufacturers of looms and accessories. The actions followed a bill filed in the Federal Court by Livermore & Knight, printers of Providence, R. I. On July 30 hearing will be held to show cause why the receivership should not be permanent.

Textiles, Inc., Entertain Superintendents

Gastonia, N. C.—The directors of Textiles, Inc., were dinner hosts Friday evening at the Armington Hotel to the superintendents of the various plants composing the merger. This was the first of a series of such meetings, the objective of which is to permit the operating force of the merger to become better acquainted.

With the single exception of Mr. C. B. Suttle, superintendent of Elizabeth Mills, of Charlotte, who was detained on account of illness in his family, the superintendents of all the plants, both in and out of the city, were present. The out-of-town plants include the Dilling and Cora Mills, of Kings Mountain; the Merco Mill, of Lincolnton; the Lockmore Mill, of York, S. C.; and the Wymojo and Helen Mills, of Rock Hill, S. C.

A. G. Myers, head of the merger, presided over the meeting and made a brief but very helpful talk. Each of the directors and superintendents made short talks in which they expressed their conviction that the merger was a forward step in the industry and that a number of economies may be effected under this plan that were impossible heretofore.

The directors are highly pleased with the spirit of confidence and co-operation manifested by the men who superintend the plants.

Hosts at the dinner were A. G. Myers, J. H. Separk,

C. C. Armstrong, J. L. Gray, A. K. Winget, R. G. Rankin and S. N. Boyce, who compose the board of directors of Textiles, Inc.

The Cotton Guessers Busy

The cotton "guessing season" may be regarded as officially and formally opened with the issuance of the first of the government's reports concerning the crop—that of acreage.

While the government will not put forth any ideas concerning the possible yield for another thirty days or so, the private guessers are already active in that field. One such estimate from a source usually regarded with considerable confidence puts the year's crop at 13,375,000 bales. On the other hand Commerce and Finance using a secret formula of its own worked out by Theo. H. Price makes what it calls an "unconventional estimate" of the crop at 11,796,000 bales. But all estimates made at this time are based on continuance of existing crop conditions, and would be changed materially by changings in field conditions.

But if the crop turns out to be between twelve and thirteen million bales, it is quite likely to be less than the seasonal consumption of American cotton, and it is on the factor of consumption that much of the market fluctuation from now on will probably turn. And that, too, of course, is a guess. The consumption of American cotton during the season of 1928-29 was placed by Hester at 15,256,000 bales, and if by good fortune we should approach that figure during the coming season much of the carryover would be wiped out and prices should show considerable strength. Most of the guesses are not that optimistic, however. The estimate of consumption for the current season, which closes August 1, is around 11,500,000 bales, and estimates for the next ensuing season are being made ranging from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales. With a speedier restoration of general business conditions to a position closer to normal, however, it might easily be considerably more. As Commerce and Finance remarks in a current review, "ideas of requirements, however, are almost as subject to change during the summer and autumn as business prospects develop as are the July 1st estimates of the crop return."

The two all-important factors of production and consumption are both on the knees of the gods at the moment, and nobody can say with any degree of certainty what either is likely to be, but the traders and speculators will have a field day during the next couple of months trying to figure out what is going to be what, and buying or selling accordingly. The markets may be expected to do considerable fluctuating, often on the basis of seemingly trivial developments, but its underlying trend must inevitably be governed by the actual conditions of production and prospective consumption as these factors gradually emerge from the field of guess-work into that of more definite knowledge.—Greenville Daily News.

BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY

Winston-Salem, N. C.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Builders of Fine Textile Machinery

We solicit your inquiries for Machinery and Castings



Unloading card out of car on to our truck.

REMOVING and ERECTING

all kinds of Textile Machinery—regardless of size or location—is easy and safe with our Modern Equipment and Expert Mechanics.

During the past year we have Serviced Textile Mills from Massachusetts to Mississippi, assisting them in Dismantling, Transferring and Erecting their machinery.

*If We Can Serve You Write,
Wire or Telephone for Detailed
Information.*

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

*We manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

**BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS**

Spraying

Insures better quality yarns
and larger profits per spindle

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

Cotton Parachutes Prove Equal to Silk

Washington. — Parachutes of domestic cotton cloth developed by the Bureau of Standards in co-operation with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics have proven equal or superior to those made of parachute silk in strength and tear resistance and have performed well in trials by the Navy Department, according to Director George K. Burgess.

The cotton cloth was woven in the Bureau mill and in addition to proving its strength and tear resistance, met the requirements with respect to air permeability and weighed only a few tenths of an ounce per square yard more than silk cloth. The Navy tests have indicated clearly that the cotton parachute closely approached one made of silk in the performance as to rate of descent, opening time, strength and ability to function when stored in the pack for 60 days. The cotton cloth increased the weight of the equipment from 18 to 19 pounds, an increase well within practical limits.

A specification for cotton parachute cloth has been prepared, and cotton yarns suitable for this purpose are now being woven commercially in the United States.

As cotton parachutes have been in use for some time by commercial aviators on account of their lower cost the results obtained from this investigation will be reassuring to them, according to the Bureau scientists, while the military services which use silk exclusively are assured of a domestic source of supply.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or assistant superintendent by a man 35 years old who has worked in cotton mills 20 years. Textile graduate. 6 years out of college. Two years assistant and 2 years superintendent of same mill. If your costs can be cut, I can cut them. Address X. Y. Z., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

It's amazingly economical

to stay at HOTEL NEW YORKER



43 stories tall... 2500 rooms, each with radio, Servidor, both tub and shower, circulating ice water. Four popular-priced restaurants, all cooled by refrigerated air. Rates \$3.50 and up.

HOTEL NEW YORKER

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
RALPH HITZ, Managing Director
34th Street at 8th Avenue, New York

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
-A-		-F-	
Akron Belting Co. —		Fafnir Bearing Co. —	
Aktivin Corp. —		Fidelity Machine Co. —	
American Moistening Co. —		Ford, J. B. Co. —	35
Arabol Mfg. Co. —	22	Foster Machine Co. —	
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —	36	Freeman, Samuel T. & Co. —	17
Ashworth Bros. —		Franklin Process Co. —	
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —		-G-	
-B-		Garland Mfg. Co. —	27
Bahnson Co. —		Gastonia Brush Co. —	
Bally, Joshua L. & Co. —	28	General Dyestuff Corp. —	
Barber-Colman Co. —	29	General Electric Co. —	
Barkley Machine Works —		General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	21
Billington, Jas. H. Co. —	14	Gill Leather Co. —	26
Borne, Scrymser Co. —	25	Greensboro Loom Reed Co. —	
Briggs-Shaffner Co. —	25	Graystone Inn —	24
Buffalo Electro Chemical Co. —		-H-	
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —		Halton's, Thomas Sons —	
-C-		Hart Products Corp. —	
Campbell, John & Co. —		Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc. —	20
Carolina Sporting Goods Co. —		Hermas Machine Co. —	22
Celanese Corp. of America —		Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. —	24
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. —		H. & B. American Machine Co. —	
Ciba Co., Inc. —		Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	15
Clark Publishing Co. —		Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	35
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —		Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co. —	
Corn Products Refining Co. —		Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —	
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. —		-J-	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	3	Johnson, Chas. B. —	36
Curran & Barry —	28	-K-	
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. —		Kaumagraph Co. —	
-D-		Keever Starch Co. —	9
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —		-L-	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. —	28	Lavonia Mfg. Co. —	
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co. —		Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. —	
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	27	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. —	
Drake Corp. —		-M-	
Draper, E. S. —	20	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	
Draper Corporation —		bestos-Manhattan, Inc., The —	
Dronsfeld Bros. —		Marston, Jno. P. Co. —	23
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —		Mathieson Alkali Works —	2
DuPont Rayon Co. —		Mauney Steel Co. —	
Durene Association —		Majestic Hotel Co. —	
-E-		Marrow Machine Co. —	27
Eaton, Paul B. —	26	Morton Machine Works —	
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	16	-N-	
Economy Baler Co. —		National Aniline & Chemical Co. —	
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —		National Ring Traveler Co. —	29
Enka, American —		Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —	
		N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —	
		New Yorker Hotel —	26
		-O-	
		Oakite Products, Inc. —	14
		-P-	
		Parks-Cramer Co. —	
		Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —	
		Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co. —	
		President Hotel —	
		Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co. —	27
		-R-	
		Rhodes, J. E. & Sons —	
		Rice Dobby Chain Co. —	20
		Rockweave Mills —	
		Roy, B. S. & Son —	23
		Royle, John & Sons —	
		-S-	
		Saco-Lowell Shops —	
		Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. —	
		Seaboard Ry. —	
		Seydel Chemical Co. —	
		Seydel-Woolley Co. —	20
		Shambow Shuttle Co. —	
		Sipp-Eastwood Corp. —	
		Sirrline, J. E. & Co. —	
		Solvay Sales Corp. —	
		Sonoco Products —	
		Southern Ry. —	34
		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —	25
		Stanley Works —	
		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —	
		Stein, Hall & Co. —	
		Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. —	28
		-T-	
		Terrell Machine Co. —	
		Textile Development Co. —	20
		Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —	1
		-U-	
		U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —	
		Universal Winding Co. —	29
		-V-	
		Veeder-Root, Inc. —	
		Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co. —	
		Victor Ring Traveler Co. —	27
		Viscose Co. —	
		Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —	36
		-W-	
		Waltham Watch Co. —	4
		Washburn Printing Co. —	
		Wellington, Sears & Co. —	28
		Whitn Machine Works —	
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —	35
		Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co. —	
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co. —	28

GILL LEATHER for TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights

A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLachlen Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 10)

has cost American business billions of dollars worth of held-back energy, initiative and devotion.

Business is now entering a time when instead of picking gold nuggets off the ground the gold will have to be mined. Corporations that win profits will have to work for them. Physics, chemistry, psychology, physiology and biology will be required to join hands in order that conditions may be improved and efficiency increased. The trained psychologist will have a place in all large organizations. The fellow who does the buying will be a purchasing engineer, not a purchasing agent. It will be less serious for him to make a mistake in the matter of price than of quality, for inferior quality may mean failure of development, sacrifice of life and loss of property.

We will have a complete overhauling of our banking system. There is absolutely no excuse for a condition that permits four bank failures a day in a nation possessing resources like ours. It is shocking to note that one-sixth of all the banks existing in the United States at the beginning of 1920 have involuntarily closed their doors, the result being the tying up of nearly two billion dollars in deposits belonging to more than 7,500,000 depositors.

Two years ago we faced a crisis filled with hidden dangers. Today the lurking evils are exposed—the worst is known. Those who see daylight ahead are not only supported by generations of precedent, but by most of the available facts.

Quiet Cotton Goods Trade

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

It has been a very quiet week indeed in the Worth street district. Little else was to be expected while the foreign financial news was as disturbing as it was the first part of the week. News of that character hardly affects retail trade but it does affect the primary markets.

The heavy June buying put the majority of large users in position to take their time about further purchases and it would be only natural to expect another couple of weeks of quiet business before signs of fall buying make their appearance.

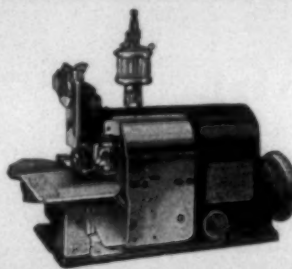
The print cloth market has been going through the after effects of heavy speculative buying in June by one or two interests. Their anxiety to sell out as quickly as possible carried the price of 38½-inch 64-60s down to 4½ cents and of 80-80s to 6½ cents. Commission houses have shown very little disposition to interfere, while second-hands were aggressive sellers, and it appears at the present writing that speculative second-hands are now pretty well sold out except for the earlier deliveries.

As a rule, at this time of year the trade is largely guided by crop developments, but this year we have added to these vicissitudes the German financial situation and the question of probable Farm Board activities in the fall, so that the market will be susceptible to divers factors which will tend to keep trading along conservative lines until a clearer understanding can be reached on each point.



Send for samples
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



MERROW

Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

High speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines for use on knitted and woven goods of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

8 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.



Puro Fountains

Give

Sanitary Protection

Ask For Our 48 Page Catalog

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Box A, Haydenville, Mass.



We Passed Up Professional Advice

when we started giving away Victor Travelers right and left for FREE trial. A sales specialist said he questioned whether there could be enough difference between travelers so that an ordinary trial would show it. But we knew Victor! And we went ahead with our free test program. Most of our best customers started with a free trial supply. We're always ready to prove Victor superiority that way. Got yours yet?

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER
Room 615, Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.
Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter Gastonia, N. C.
N. H. Thomas Gastonia, N. C.
B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angler Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Atlanta	Chicago	Cincinnati
St. Louis	Boston	Philadelphia	Los Angeles
St. Paul	Havana, Cuba	Quebec, Canada	

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston 65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia	Chicago	Atlanta
New Orleans	San Francisco	

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets continued very quiet last week. Business in gray goods, which was light, showed some increase as the week ended and buying of print cloths was somewhat larger. In general, buyers were reluctant to purchase ahead and most orders were small and for nearby delivery. The disquieting news from Europe naturally tended to slow down the market. The cotton situation was very carefully watched and many merchants feel that there will be little change in the market until the cotton situation is more clearly defined.

A number of bids for large quantities of print cloths for future delivery were refused by mills on account of the low prices mentioned. Offerings from second hands were about over at the week-end after fair quantities had been sold at concessions.

The week saw the opening of new lines of bedspreads for fall, prices being about 10 per cent lower than last year's than for the same class of goods. Sheets and pillow cases were quiet and there was little business in colored goods.

The fine goods situation was generally quiet.

Additional interest in 176x116s all combed cotton piques was reported, and some sales of moderate quantities were reported put through within the past few days at 24½c. For quick delivery in small lots 25c was asked.

Some interest in cotton voiles for export was reported. Slack twist descriptions and lower priced lines were generally involved in the effort to furnish something at a price. It was reported that a number of houses engaged in the export trade were putting out goods of print cloth yarns in low counts, printed, and with a voile finish for export to South and Central America. Here and there houses were using cloths more nearly approaching a voile standard.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	35 ⁵ / ₈
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	31 ¹ / ₂
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	5 ³ / ₄
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 ³ / ₄
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 ¹ / ₄
Brown sheetings, standard	6 ¹ / ₂
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6
Ticking, 8-ounce	14
Denims	11
Dress gingham	12½-13¼
Standard prints	7¼
Staple gingham	8

Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—While yarn business showed no large volume, inquiry and sales were somewhat better and prices continued on a rather firm basis. Small orders were placed more frequently and the market, as a whole, was better than during the preceding week. Buyers were trying for lower prices and with the spinners not inclined to accept lower bids, business was naturally quiet. The undertone of the market reflects the fact that many buyers will be ready to operate again as soon as they have more confidence in the cotton situation.

Though forward buying is as lacking as ever, customers are described as having become very alert to cover their nearby requirements without delay. This week there have been plenty of instances of customers paying nominal premiums to get yarns out of sellers' or spinners' stocks. Also, there have been reports of yarn mills running certain equipment overtime to meet the immediate call for particular types of yarn.

It was reported in two or three centers that orders for moderate to fair poundages of yarns were being held in abeyance. Buyers requiring goods in a month or six weeks were watching the market, and the requirements indicated were not inconsiderable. Bearish sentiment in regard to cotton prices was widely prevalent, however, and buyers felt at least that they were running little risk of an advance by pursuing a policy of watchful waiting.

Knitting yarns appeared to be in best call during the week. Calls for 14s, 16s and 18s single knitting goods were reported current in some quarters. Spinners were quoting more firmly on the knitting grades than on some others. The weaving trade was not particularly interested in goods for the moment, although prices were weak on some numbers. Early in the week there had been unsuccessful bids slightly under the market which had been declined. Spinners here and there indicated later that they would take business at the bid prices, but buyers had disappeared or were looking for still lower prices that spinners would not grant.

Southern Single Skeins		26s	23½
10s	18	30s	25
12s	18	40s	32½
16s	18½	40s ex.	34
20s	19	50s	41
26s	22½	60s	47
30s	24	Duck Yarns 3, 4, and 5-ply.	
Southern Two-ply Chain Warps		8s	18
8s	17½	10s	18½
10s	18	12s	19
12s	18	16s	20
16s	19½	20s	20½
20s	19½	Carpet Yarns	
24s	23	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
30s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
36s	31½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	33	8s, 1-ply	15½
40s ex.	35	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	16½
8s	17½	12s, 2-ply	17
10s	17½	16s, 2-ply	18
12s	18	22s, 2-ply	19½
14s	18	26s, 2-ply	22
16s	18½	30s, 2-ply	23
20s	19	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	22	8s	17
26s	22½	10s	17½
28s	23	12s	17½
30s	24	14s	18
Southern Two-ply Skeins		16s	19
8s	17½	18s	19½
10s	18	20s	20½
12s	18	24s	22
14s	18½	26s	22½
16s	19½	28s	23½
20s	19½	30s	24½
24s	23		

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

WINDING MACHINERY

For all Transfer Purposes

in

Textile Mills

Exporters to

54 Foreign Countries

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
BOSTON

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Framingham, Mass.

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

Greenville, S. C.

Have You Some Equipment You Want to
Dispose Of?

SELL IT

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Reps.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Office: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 908 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 3412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1915 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 200 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Office: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; W. A. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ASSOCIATED BOBBIN COS., composed of BOWEN-HUNTER BOBBIN CO., East Corinth, Vt.; THE DANA S. COURTNEY CO., Chicopee, Mass.; VERMONT SPOOL & BOBBIN CO., Burlington, Vt. Sou. Rep. The McLeod Companies, which are Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem Office; S. C. Stinson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. J. Brown, Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1004 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 362 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Portson, 119 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Gullett, Mgr.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.: Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DRAFER, E. S., 1522 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Bursley, K. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Office.

DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; P. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 123 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

ECONOMY BALER CO., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FAFNIR BEARING CO., THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. O. Laughridge and C. A. Lecher, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2708 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. P. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stuen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouse: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPetters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C.; E. J. McPetters, Supt., H. F. Harrill, Rep., Charlotte office.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. G. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shaw, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New York City, Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carille Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspdon, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 820, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Geo. H. Small, 310 6th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 60, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Woolley Jr., 701 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City, Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C.; Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Hulst, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savers Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. J. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; J. K. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouse: 226 1/2 N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newnan, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Dist. Office and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann Div. Mgr., M. E. Patterson; Memphis, Tenn.; B. Bailey; Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Canny; New Orleans, La.; L. H. Gill; Richmond, Va.; W. A. McBride; Augusta, Ga.; E. Moline; St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., H. J. Steeb, C. L. Fischer; Dallas, Tex.; W. B. Mix; Houston, Tex.; G. C. Foley.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Warehouse: Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodge, V-Pres. M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. G. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ga.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.
Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg.,
Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.,
Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407.
Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cra-
merston, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lex-
ington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H.
Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.:
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner &
Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Sup-
ply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young &
Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham,
Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga,
Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville,
Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S.
C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland
Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston,
Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N.
C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent, Branch Sou.
Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spar-
tanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Graniteville,
Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence
Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou.
Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T.
Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Jones,
Browns, Ala.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dal-
las, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., At-
lanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I.
Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta,
Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N.
J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte,
N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York
City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. More-
head St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemi-
cal Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.;
Woodward Wright Co., 451 Howard Ave., New
Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham,
Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami
and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte,
N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn.
Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W.,
Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Hor-
ace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny
Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621
E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn,
Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain,
Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave.,
New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Char-
lotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E.
A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jeff-
erson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S.
Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan,
Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE,
Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg.,
Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Bos-
ton, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte,
N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.:
Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Of-
fice; J. W. Strubling, Atlanta Office.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N.
H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division);
Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.:
L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank
Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box
536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box
108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Cusley, P. O. Box 816,
Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Montic-
ello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St.,
Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan,
Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4,
Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte,
N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.;
Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sulli-
van Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply
Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Bir-
mingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou.
Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Char-
lotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard
Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R.
I. Sou. Offices and Warehouse: 61 Third National
Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.;
520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes,
Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office;
A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.,
H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou.
Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.
Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W.
H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey
Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas,
Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell,
Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitins-
ville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East
5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd
St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50
Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

Textile Banking Co. Reports on Business

The Textile Banking Co., Inc., of which James P. McGuire is president, has mailed a booklet to shareholders, telling of the recent re-election of all the officers, and reporting that the surplus and undivided profits of the business as of May 31, 1931, were \$1,527,937.

The aggregate net earnings of the company up to the close of business May 31 last were stated by Mr. McGuire to have amounted to \$3,440,437, of which \$1,912,500 has been paid out as dividends, the remainder being carried as undivided profits. The book value of shares at present outstanding is approximately \$40 per share. The total capital account of the company was stated to be \$2,265,000.

Callaway Sees 50% Consumption Rise

Atlanta, Ga.—Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, addressing a luncheon meeting of the Atlanta Rotary Club, declared that unless there is a substantial increase in domestic consumption of cotton this year at present prices, cotton growers face the prospect of losing more than \$600,000,000 on the crop.

Mr. Callaway urged a 50 per cent increase in American consumption as the only means of caring for the surplus crop.

"The world has come to look upon cotton," the speaker said, "as a low-grade article. I would like to see cotton manufacturers take so much pride in their produce that they would attach labels to it proclaiming it '100 per cent' cotton, just as manufacturers of wool, silk and other commodities have been doing for years."

Standard Hosiery Lengths Proposed

A study of standard lengths for the various parts of men's and women's hosiery will be made by the research associate of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, it was announced by Louis Richard Keefe, acting secretary.

It is planned to establish standard lengths on the ribbed top of men's hosiery, the welt of women's stockings, and the high heel or high splicing, heel and toe of both men's and women's hosiery. The study will

cover both circular-knit and full-fashioned hosiery, in all gauges and needles, and in the following fiber constructions: true silk, rayon, mercerized cotton, true silk and rayon, rayon and cotton.

All members of the association are requested to send one dozen pairs of each size of men's and women's hosiery they manufacture to E. M. Schencke, research associate, Bureau of Standards, Washington.

Advantages to be derived from this study are (1) satisfaction to the consumer; (2) fixing of a definite practice within the mill; (3) formation of a better basis of agreement between the manufacturer and the buyer, thus eliminating one more chance of misunderstanding; (4) reducing unfair competition.

Beveridge Renedding Co. Opens Chattanooga Branch

The Beveridge Renedding Co., of Massachusetts, which repairs combs used in textile mills, has opened a branch factory in Chattanooga, Tenn.

George Rhyne, of Gastonia, N. C., where the company already has a branch, is manager of the Chattanooga plant and five experts were brought from Gastonia to operate it.

New England-Southern Shows Profit

Boston.—The New England-Southern Corporation, operators of the Lisbon Spinning Co., of Lisbon Falls, Me.; Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, S. C., and Tucapau Mills, of Tucapau, S. C., shows a profit for the six months ended March 31, 1931, of \$30,509, this being after charges but before interest on the corporation's funded debt, namely, its 5 per cent notes, and the 7 per cent notes of the predecessor company, New England Southern Mills. Although additional figures are not available, a notice mailed to the 5 per cent note and scrip holders states that the three mills showed a small profit after all charges in the months of April and May.

It is also stated that in the six months' period to the end of March there was an increase in the net quick assets of the subsidiaries of \$156,966, an amount almost equal to the full accrual of interest for the period on the corporation's funded debt. The Tucapau Mills, the notice states, has paid off its entire bank debt, secured and unsecured, and the Pelzer Manufacturing Co. has reduced its bank debt to \$150,000.



Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

A Fine Gardener

R. L. Orr, of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., called at our office last Saturday and presented us with some exceptionally fine tomatoes.

Mr. Orr has been with the Lancaster Cotton Mills for 34 years and works in weave room No. 1.

He has lived in the same house for 17 years and has always earned enough through his garden to pay his rent.

If more men had the energy of Mr. Orr and would spend their spare time upon their gardens, there would be less complaint about hard times.

Two Wonderful Old Ladies

What a glorious privilege is mine to have my mother, aged 80, and her sister, aged 78, with me for an extended visit. They are as nearly alike as twins, except mother has dark eyes and Aunt Nan's are gray. Both widows.

How interesting to hear them talk over old times, especially when they were young. Aunt Nan will say:

"Mary, do you remember how the other children would say to me, 'Gray-eyed greedy gut, eat all the peas up?' It would make me SO mad!"

Mother will laugh and reply: "Yes, I remember it—and how they'd make me mad saying, 'Black-eye pick a pie, run home and tell a lie!' Seems like our eyes must have been a bit unusual to draw such notice and comment."

Then they will recall something else funny, serious or sad, and each will remember another incident connected with it and the chain of memory grows longer and stronger.

Each of these dear and wonderful ladies has keen intellect and good memory. Neither can see to read but somehow they keep well posted.

Mother, especially, is well up on European history, and we have always joked her about her "royal" friends "over there." Just now she wants to know all about what is happening to Germany.

Aunt Nan uses a cane. Mother scorns such support, and yesterday frightened me by nimbly climbing the stairs, and Aunt Nan went up close behind her—both tickled over the prank and acting like mischievous children.

Both are well and have good appetites. In fact, there is nothing the matter with them at all, except age, and that isn't worrying them in the least.

I wonder if I shall live to be as old and retain all my faculties as well as they have. I certainly don't feel old yet, and I know I can do as much and as good work as I ever could in any line of endeavor.

After all, "a woman is as old as she feels and a man as old as he looks."

Another Problem

Some time ago I had a letter from an invalid man pleading for help that somehow got on my nerves. He had been "unable to work for eight years and confined to bed five years."

Yet he proudly proclaimed himself the father of four small children, the oldest seven and the youngest less than one year old, and no one to work but his wife!

Now, I am not heartless—as hundreds whom I've helped the past 20 years will testify. But a queer feeling of resentment and irritation takes possession of me when helpless, bed-ridden people continue to entertain the stork. I believe it is a crime—and certainly it is disgraceful.

What chance has a child born in the cradle of poverty and with the additional curse of diseased blood in its veins? Even ignorant people clamor for pure-blooded cattle, horses and hogs; but little thought is given to the physical fitness of those who bring innocent children into the world.

Back in 1890

The world's most famous automobile manufacturer was working in a bicycle shop.

A millionaire hotel owner was a bell hop.

America's steel king was stoking a blast furnace.

An international banker was firing a locomotive.

A President of the United States was running a printing press.

A great merchant was carrying a telegraph key.

There's always room at the top—where'll you be in 1934?

THE COTTON ALPHABET

By W. L. Wetzell, of Textile Incorporated,
Gastonia, N. C.

- A—Is for awnings to keep out the sun,
For arm-bands and aprons, . . . we've only begun.
- B—Stands for bathing suits, blouses and bag
And the belt that you wear, so your britches wont sag.
- C—Is for cotton, chic, charming and cool,
And for corduroy pants which the boys wear to school.
- D—Is for dresses, cotton ones are in style,
And also for draperies, they're sold by the mile.
- E—That's for everyone, everywhere, and,
Economy, everyday, throughout the land
- F—Is for farmer, who raises the crop,
And for frocks which the flappers wear to the hop.
- G—For Gastonia, cotton headquarters,
And for gingham, worn by her beautiful daughters.
- H—Is for handkerchiefs, handbags and hat,
And also for hose, for legs lean and fat.
- I—Is a thing that's called inspiration,
A man gets from a maid in cotton creation.
- J—Stands for jerseys and jackets and jeans,
And jelly-bags which never rip at the seams.
- K—Is for knickers, kimonas and knitting,
And also King Cotton, a title quite fitting.
- L—Is for lingerie, linings and lace,
And laundry-bags where soiled clothes find a place.
- M—Is for mops, for mittens and muslin,
And the merchant who sells them, he has to keep hustlin'.
- N—Stands for napkins, for nice and for neat,
And for nets which catch the fish that we eat.
- O—Now you'll find here quite a contrast,
Between organdies and overalls in the way that they last.
- P—Stands for pillows and also pajamas,
They're now being worn by papas and mammas.
- Q—Is for queen, Mother Nature's her name,
For quality she's helped the King gain his fame.
- R—Is for ribbons, for hope and for rug,
And for raincoats and robes, keep you snug as a bug.
- S—Stands for sweaters, for shirts and for smocks,
For sheets and for shorts and for suits and for socks.
- T—Is the thread for sewing up rents,
For tablecloths, ties, towels and tents.
- U—Is for underwear, for us and for U,
For upholstery, uniforms and umbrellas too.
- V—Is for veils, for vests and velour,
And for voiles which always have an allure.
- W—For waists, which will wear and will wash,
And the words you are reading, they're not simply "bosh."
- X—Is the Xcellent Xample we set,
When we boost cotton goods, prosperity to get.
- Y—Is for you, and we hope that you know, that
- Z—Is the zeal which the nation should show.

Women On The War Path

The Woman's Club was called to order. "It's up to the women to clean up this town—and I'm not talking of back yards, either," affirmed one member in no uncertain manner. "Our young people are going to perdition with hip flasks in their pockets!"

"What can we do about it?" asked one with determination in her eyes.

"Some of us must don male attire and make night raids on certain suspicious barns and outhouses."

"You're crazy! Such places are full of rats and mice!"

"Exactly"—contemptuously—"and also hiding places for the stuff we are after."

"Couldn't we all go in a body before the City Council, the mayor, or police, and tell 'em we are going to have the town cleaned up and down, inside and out, or know the reason why?"

"And if things don't get better—if our boys and girls don't quit coming home wobble-legged and smelling like sour mash, let's hire a private detective—"

"Money—or the lack of it—makes that suggestion taboo. Police get more money to protect bootleggers than they are paid on salary—that's one reason the law does nothing."

"Madam!" stormed a member whose hubby wore a badge and carried a billy: "Do you make that accusation against MY man?"

"I never mentioned any particular town or any particular cop," was the hot retort, "but I'm not afraid of mice nor britches, badges nor billeys, and I'll make it my business to bring a real bona fide report of facts next meeting. My husband knows things about crooks in this town but he won't tell on 'em."

"Then he's a traitor to his country and a disgrace to the community in which he lives. Any one who knows that our laws are defied and won't testify to the same is an accessory after the fact!"

It was evident that a terrific storm was brewing, so there was a frantic call for adjournment, which was quickly adopted—and nothing was definitely decided.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

No man can be cheated out of an honorable career in life unless he cheats himself. Believe in yourself and your capabilities and you will not be cheaten.—Emerson.

A man's life may stagnate as literally as water may stagnate, and just as motion and direction are the remedy for one so purpose and activity are the remedy for the other.—John Burroughs.

When a resolute young fellow steps up to the great bully the World, and takes him boldly by the beard, he is often surprised to find it comes off in his hand, and that it was only tied on to scare away timid adventurers.—Oliver Wendel Holmes.

I believe happiness comes out of doing things for other people. If all rich people knew the pleasure of giving or helping others they would do so. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. When I die I will leave only a little for my children. I have never figured up what I have given away in the last thirty years. I cannot say how much I have left to give away. I know it is too much for me to keep and most of it will go.—Nathan Straus.

I am frankly old fashioned in my approach to what are today so glibly called "problems." I feel that most problems arise because someone who should know his job does not. I should have a problem on my hands if I were suddenly called on to make a watch. A watchmaker would have just as hard a time if he were asked to build a locomotive. I have been building them for fifty years. There are no problems connected with them—there are just different ways of doing the particular job in hand.—Samuel M. Vauclain.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Have been superintendent of one mill for ten years. Best of references as to character and ability. Address G. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Cloth room overseer. Must be thoroughly experienced on wide sheetings and drills. Give experience, references and age. Address Cloth Room, care this paper.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Mills Defeated in Power Case

Raleigh.—After hearing hours of argument the State Corporation Commission decided to limit testimony of the Hart Cotton Mills and Fountain Cotton Mills of Tarboro to the question of alleged discriminatory rates charged them by the Virginia Electric and Power Company for power.

The commission ruled that it would not allow arguments to the effect that the rate structure is unfair.

Activity of Cotton Mills Shows Seasonal Loss

Cotton mill activity in this country, as computed from domestic consumption of cotton, declined last month by about the normal seasonal amount, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Average daily consumption of cotton was approximately 18,800 bales, against 19,800 in the previous month, a decrease of about 5 per cent. This is almost exactly in line with the average decrease from May to June in the past ten years.

"It is probable that consumption in July," says the Exchange Service, "will also show a decrease from that in June in keeping with the seasonal trend. During the past ten years the average decrease in the daily rate from June to July has been about 8 per cent. If the decrease this year should be equal to that percentage, the average daily rate in July will be about 17,300 bales. It is to be noted that consumption in June was materially higher than that in June last year, and it is probable that the same will be true for July."

For Sale

ROLL COVERING PLANT

Fully equipped with modern machinery
Located, Atlanta, Georgia

Edward H. Best & Company

222 Purchase Street
Boston, Mass.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

Bill Heads

Statements

Pay Roll Envelopes

Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Factory Forms

Invoices

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

Your Two Weeks' Vacation Trip

Bermuda—A Mid-Ocean
Paradise

FOUR DAYS
ON A TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER
Sightseeing in Washington
and New York

Deluxe Throughout

ALL EXPENSE TOUR \$191.30
FROM CHARLOTTE, N. C.

All-Expense Tours From Other
Points Southern Railway System

Leave Charlotte July 25th, August
1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th

Steamship Reservations and Tours
to All Countries. Let us help you
plan your trip.

For further information call

Southern Railway System

City Ticket Office
No. 308 West Trade Street
Telephone 2-3351

R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

Of Interest To Every Mill Manager

United States Government Patent Office has granted and issued Patent No. 1,773,783 to Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., covering its Card Clothing foundation.

Claims for this foundation:

- 1.—It resists stretching while in use so that when once on the card properly installed, it stays "put."
- 2.—It has greater tensile strength (by test) than any other foundation of similar manufacture.
- 3.—It supports the wire much more firmly owing to its make-up.

Note—Our cloths are manufactured in AMERICAN MILLS. Can your card clothing manufacturer make this statement?

Our Branch in Atlanta is the best equipped Service Shop in the South. Full lines of stock are carried on hand for immediate shipment. Flats and lick-ers on hand for loaning at all times.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

Home Office and Factory—Worcester, Mass.
Southern Branch Plant—244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Georgia

**TWISTER
RINGS**



**SPINNING
RINGS**

Start new rings
on "dog days?"
Certainly!



It's old fashioned to be afraid to start new rings in summer. With modern humidification plus the extra fine polish on DIAMOND FINISH Rings, starting rings in summer is being successfully accomplished by scores of forward-looking mills. We prevailed upon one doubting superintendent to try a frame in the summer. Convinced by the trial, he installed several thousand and reported: "They ran without any trouble, even tho some were started up on the worst of dog days." If you need rings, ACT—summer is no reason for delay if you choose DIAMOND FINISH.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

ANALYSIS OR RESULTS?

Chemical analysis is not the true measure of the efficiency and economy of textiles alkalies. The results they produce is the only proper indication of their value.

In textile processing of all kinds and under all conditions, Wyandotte Textile Alkalies are continuing to prove their outstanding values in the production of high grade fabrics.



Order from your Supply
Man or write for detailed
information.

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Sizing yarn-dyed rayon warps

The size in warp-dyed rayon yarns is seldom washed out. The sized warp must therefore be soft and pliable. If it is brittle or harsh the finished fabric will have a hard stiff hand.

Soft, pliable rayon warps are assured when you use the Johnson 5-cylinder sizer. The 100% greater drying capacity of this machine permits you to dry the warp at very low temperatures with increased production.

For example, users are sizing acetate warps, counting between 4,000-5,000 ends of 150 denier yarn, on the Johnson 5-cylinder sizer at the rate of 25 yards a minute with less than 2 lbs. steam pressure!

If you already have a Johnson 3-cylinder machine, write us for details as to how you can easily and quickly convert it to a 5-cylinder sizer. If you haven't write for illustrated folder about this machine.

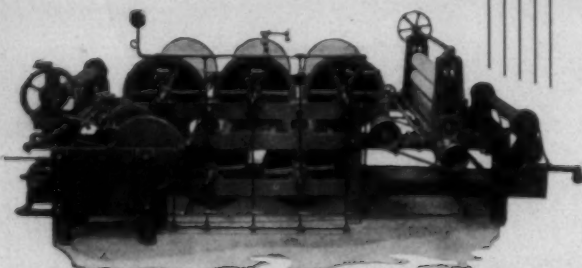
CHARLES B. JOHNSON

Piercy St., Cor. of Holzman
Paterson, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES
CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LTD.
Manchester, England

JOSEPH BARNES
New Bedford, Mass.

ELBROOK, INC.
Shanghai, China



Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Asace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

Our Products

Sizing Gums
Sizing Compounds
Softeners
Soluble Gums
Soluble Oils
Soaps
Dextrines
Colors
Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
Caustic Soda

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia
Boston



THEY ELIMINATE
THE JOB THAT
NOBODY WANTS



Vogel Number Ten-A Seat-
Action Closet Combination

CLOSETS in plants and factories should be completely gone over every night, and it's a job nobody wants.

Here's the solution:

Install Vogel Number Ten-A Closets, furnished with hard rubber or composition seats. Then just turn live steam on them as often as you wish. You can't hurt them and it keeps them bright and new-looking.

Catalog sent promptly upon request.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

VOGEL PATENTED **Products**
INSTALLED BY PLUMBERS EVERYWHERE